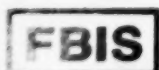


JPRS 84539

14 October 1983

Near East/South Asia Report

No. 2837



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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No. 2837

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BRIEFS

IRAQ, JORDAN OIL AGREEMENT--Iraqi and Jordanian authorities are currently conducting negotiations concerning the shipping of 1,500 tons of Iraqi crude oil per day which would be transported by way of a fleet of oil tankers and oil transports from Iraq to oil refineries in the Jordanian city of al-Zarqa'. That was disclosed by 'Id al-Fayiz, general manager of the Jordanian-Iraqi land transport company in a statement which was published, yesterday, in the Jordanian newspaper AL-DUSTUR. He also said that a contract will be signed with one of the transport fleets for this purpose and added that an undisclosed amount of Iraqi crude oil will be shipped from Iraq to al-'Aqaba port where it can be exported. Newspaper reports had mentioned that a German transport company had agreed to transport the Iraqi oil. [Text] [Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Sep 83 p 8]

CSO: 4400/7

FORMER IRON, STEEL EXECUTIVE ANALYZES NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 760, 8 Aug 83 pp 14-18

[Article by Dr Abu Bakr Murad: "The Issue of Production in Egypt"]

[Text] Colleagues of ours who worked in industry before us, in the period prior to the July 1952 revolution, relate that if his highness the pasha and board chairman had to go out of his office in the company, he would leave his fez hanging on the hook in his room. This fez would guarantee that discipline would be preserved in the company and that respect and reverence for work would be imposed; the flow and discipline of production were much better than what a complete management team, including the chairman of the board, can achieve in economic units at present. The fact that the fez was in his office explained that he was present in the company, and his absence from the office was taken to mean that he was going through the different sections and plants of the factory, so everyone stayed at his jobsite, performing his duty with total discipline, fearing that the man would pass by and not find him at his place, or would run into him dawdling around in various areas of the plant, as is now the case, and that he would be risking his position and lose his source of livelihood. There is no doubt that the absence of fear of the loss of one's job, and the lack of respect for the job, are among the greatest problems facing production at the present time. In order to produce, people must love their jobs and hold onto them so they will not lose them. The question that has been raised is, has the government provided a suitable climate for everyone to love and revere his job and be afraid of losing it? The answer is categorically not.

The Manifestations of Economic Disruption

The management team in any project is the mastermind of its interests and administration, the disposition of its affairs, and the attainment of its goals. If management loses the awe in which people hold it and the minds of industry cease to be equal to his highness the pasha's fez, incapable of imposing discipline and respect and reverence for work, the natural result will be the total deterioration of the performance level, and that is the main cause of all the manifestations of disruption which we observe in our national economy. Here one must point out that deterioration in the performance level does not just apply to the economic units of all the facilities

of government, foremost among them the deterioration in the level of administration of the country's economy in general. The manifestations of economic disruption can be summarized in the fact that we have become a country that consumes more than it produces, imports more than it exports, and invests more than it saves. There is no way to remedy this disruption except by increasing production, especially in the commodity sectors, in particular in industry and agriculture. Had it not been for the Big Four, as some economists call them -- the income from the Suez Canal, oil exports, tourist income, and the remittances of Egyptians working abroad -- the domestic economy would have been exposed and we would have faced a true catastrophe whose extent only God would know.

It is worth pointing out that the growth rate the Egyptian economy realized in the period 1975-82, totalling 8.5 percent, may basically be attributed to the increase in the country's cash revenues from the four abovementioned sources, which are sources which can vary or run dry. This growth in the economy did not result from a real increase in production in commodity sectors such as industry and agriculture, which have witnessed a tangible deterioration recently, as has been stated on numerous occasions by numerous senior officials in the government and in the reports published on the pages of local papers or international financial organization publications.

It was the economic problem that prompted President Husni Mubarak to call for the convening of the economic conference in February 1982, in which senior economists, businessmen, thinkers and administrators, and all parties concerned, called for a free, constructive discussion and the expression of opinions on the seven major problems facing the Egyptian economy and slowing down the progress of development. These were the guidance of consumption, the mobilization of savings, the problem of housing, the problem of subsidies and getting them to the people entitled to them, the problem of wasteful spending and the guidance of public spending, the problem of planning, compensation for the shortage of labor, import policy and its effect on domestic industry, and finally support for and development of the public sector.

A Program of Economic Reform

Excellent research works were presented on the stage at the economic conference which dealt with the seven major problems and many problems branching off from them, and numerous recommendations and ideas were presented for dealing with them. Unfortunately, however, we had hoped that after the conference ended it would issue a book on "a program of economic reform," prepared by a limited number of major personalities of acknowledged competence, objectivity, discernment and expertise who had prepared for this conference and taken part in each of its sessions and who would diligently work to assemble the opinions and ideas that met with the most response from the people at the conference and received the agreement and appreciation of the majority of the members taking part in it, that we would then translate these opinions and ideas into an action program with specific features and missions, which would be described carefully, accurately and in a clear manner with no room for ambiguity or obscurity, that then a committee or committees would be assigned to each task and be responsible for carrying it

out, perhaps a ministry, organization or authority, and that then the name and function of the supervisor who was responsible for carrying out each task and particular detail of this plan, preferably the highest executive authority of the body responsible for carrying out this task, would be determined. Then a clear schedule would be set forth which would specify the beginning and end of the execution of each task or particular detail in this program, taking care to give priority to the most pressing issues, and this program would then be printed and distributed to all the government agencies, the public sector, the chambers of commerce and industry, and others concerned with studying its contents, provided that the execution of this program would be monitored seriously in a periodic fashion. It is certain that in the absence of a comprehensive economic reform program, the economic problem will consume the results of the development plans and will become like someone trying to fill a bottomless vessel with water.

The highest authority in the government would preferably take charge of following up on the execution of the program in the manner in which it follows up on the execution of the development plan. Since it is the president who has brought this issue into the limelight, it would be best if the president or prime minister took charge of following up on the execution of the economic reform program, especially since we have all agreed, for the first time, that the economic problem is the problem which most merits concern, more than any other problem, whereas politics previously dominated all the government's activities, and we have started to feel that politics are now in the service of economics, while economics was in the service of politics, which in turn proceeded to corrupt everything, especially in the period when political activity, or let us say political provocation, was widespread throughout the industrial companies and economic units in the government.

There is no doubt that the issue of production and the decline in productivity now stands out as one of the most important problems which have led to the deteriorated state of the domestic economy, especially the deterioration of productivity in the sector of industry and agriculture. While we agree in diagnosing the ailment, which lies in the deterioration of production, we undoubtedly differ on a program of economic reform which would be considered an agreed upon remedy from which it would be possible to set out to remedy the conditions of the domestic economy, as an alternative to the impromptu method followed now.

Lost between Theory and Application

Anyone following the economic conference and the vital issues it has raised since February 1982 can only be proud of our scholars and professors who specialize in this area, as well as the opinions of people who have expertise in development management. However, unfortunately, we always lose our way between theory and application. We have a strange ability to destroy and corrupt all theories through our bad administrative methods. We corrupted the socialist economy, whose success in many countries has been established and which has led to the emergence of one of the two greatest powers in the world. We have corrupted the public sector, whose success in running many activities in some countries outside the socialist camp, such as Italy,

France, Austria and so forth, where there are major successful economic organizations in the public sector, has been established. We have corrupted the capitalist economy and the economic liberalization which had been planned to be a productive liberalization offering us rare capital and transferring to us modern technology which will help to increase production and create new job opportunities for the emerging generations. However, in application, through bad management on our part, the road shifted and brought us to the worst types of consumer liberalization, which brought to prominence the parasitic millionaires who enriched themselves at the expense of the people's livelihood and trafficked in their concerns, distributed incomes poorly and brought us back to a society which was worse than that of the half a percent that prevailed in the days of the monarchy. We have corrupted the systems of incentives and have applied them without any discrimination, without attention to the relative importance of the status of positions in the productive process; the determining factor in these incentives has become the rule of the base salary, and they have lost their importance in getting workers to move toward increased production.

We do not even want to let the private sector, with the flexibility it enjoys by operating in isolation from bureaucracy, and its speed in responding to economic changes, function in tranquility so that it can effectively help create development. We have started to discuss the most effective ways of corrupting it and interfering in its affairs. Sometimes we interfere in the wages and raises of the people working in it and sometimes we interfere in their work hours, with the result that we have almost applied the bills and laws of the public sector to it. It appears that we will not relax until we finish it off, as we have already finished off the public sector, and after that we will start to cry and wail, say "Would that what happened had not happened," and become like someone who murders a victim and marches in his funeral procession.

Not even the mixed sector has been spared the thinking about control; there are people who consider that it should be subjected to some surveillance agencies in the government, and if that happens that will be the beginning of the liquidation of it. Isn't that a strange way to run the country's economy!

Egyptians between the July 1952 and May 1971 Revolutions

From the beginning, the July 1952 revolution was a national political and social revolution; it was not a productive revolution, and, to this day, has not realized a revolution in production. In spite of its accomplishments in the field of development and the establishment of industrial and agricultural projects, its results were limited and its performance unsure, because the revolution failed to create and develop productive Egyptians who would be able to administer development competently and capably, and thereby contribute to understanding and persuasion, because it confined its thinking to eliminating political and social conditions. It achieved its goals by satisfying the broad class of the people, this class was satisfied without attention to increasing production, and the economic cost of the political decisions was unknown and given no consideration. The revolution was passionate about rights, but did not strike a balance between rights and duties.

It was as if it was giving them out to the people as a bribe in exchange for the approval of the masses. The reform law, the private sector law, and the law on social security were issued and land was distributed to the peasants, while we did not make calculations on increasing production. It was decided to put university graduates to work in government and public sector jobs, which led to terrific inflation in the structure of labor, responsibility disappeared, laxity increased, and productivity declined. The presence of these conditions among Egyptians killed their ability to struggle, take initiative and challenge, and they started to be indifferent even about just thinking of solving their own problems. The revolution brought to the fore negative persons who were noncommittal in the utmost and relied on the government for everything, for food, clothing, medicines, housing, education and transportation, alongside many other things. People following the change that occurred in the Egyptian village could only be sad about the fate that befell conditions there; each of the 4,000 villages spread out over the territory of Egypt once was considered a productive unit participating in the production of food, alongside crops -- they would produce eggs, milk, cheese, butter, honey, poultry, meat and so forth -- but now the inhabitants of the villages get these commodities from the markets in the towns, the burden on the government has increased, and subsidy allocations have become inflated. Therefore, the village must return to its past state, and programs must be set out to industrialize it. We have many successful examples of such productive villages, such as Kirdasah and al-Harraniyah.

Then after that came the May 1971 revolution, in the seventies, eliminating what remained of the values of work and production among Egyptians, and a new stage started which was characterized by a severe turn toward means of cheap parasitic acquisition, in the quest for rapid enrichment, while people who toiled and sweated to earn their bread through honorable productive labor were looked at with scorn, as if they were imbecilic and stupid and did not know how to seize opportunities. The saying that "A person who doesn't know how to grab a couple of piasters nowadays will miss the opportunity of a lifetime" became widespread, as if life in their view had become a matter of grabbing plunder and not working and struggling.

The spread of cheap parasitic activities accompanied the appearance of many destructive ills of society which normally grow and flourish in such circumstances, such as the corruption of integrity, the loss of values, indifference, laziness, bribes, dope smuggling, and enrichment by illicit means. The cases which were filed in the arena of the judiciary recently, in which big persons more than small were implicated, are the best testimony to that, and what remains hidden is greater.

Good Examples Arise from the Top

The problem of the Egyptians, and of reconstructing them, remains the key to all the problems; this problem has grown from an ailment to a curse, and the country's economy is now in danger because of it -- indeed, almost everything is now in danger, management, production, education, conscience, morality, labor, services, democracy, the press, and the media. I believe, and I hope that I am not mistaken, that the issue of the Egyptian people did not receive the care it deserved from the economic conference.

The discussion of building up Egyptians is a long one which there is no room for here, and the task is a hard one. However, the starting point in rebuilding Egyptians, which could have a rapid effect, lies in giving them examples. In order for the examples to be effective and influential, they must arise from the top. President Husni Mubarak has started with himself. A friend returning from Frankfurt told me last June that the brother of President Mubarak and his family happened to be on the same plane, in tourist class, and got to Cairo airport, like any ordinary passengers -- they were not received with drums and trumpets, but went through passport control, then stood in the baggage line and went through customs, and their baggage was checked like that of any ordinary citizen. In spite of its triviality, this story has deep significance. This sort of modest behavior and good example is something we have not been familiar with since the days of the monarchy, even in the July or May revolutions, because of the great amount we have heard and seen concerning the travel of presidents and their relatives, indeed, you could say, their servants and retinues.

It is well known that people are a terrific resource; however, this resource will remain hidden within people until they are afforded the suitable atmosphere and incentives to unleash these resources so that we can set forth, invent, innovate and produce. While the major countries can unleash these resources, we without a doubt have not yet arrived at the best method for unleashing the resources of Egyptians -- rather, the opposite is the case. The laws, statutes and policies in effect have helped break down the morale of Egyptians and squander and frustrate their resources.

Nonetheless, these Egyptians, like any other people in the most advanced countries, can be totally turned around and become models of seriousness, diligence and struggle if they are afforded the suitable circumstances and the climate they are working in changes. Egyptians have established their presence abroad in a competent manner which has been received with esteem and wonderment in all the places they work and at all levels. Had that not been the case, 3 million Egyptians would not have been able to work in Arab countries from the Gulf to the Ocean and many other countries and would not have been able to maintain their status, especially since the labor market in these countries is free and competition among the various nationalities in them is fierce. Egyptians have also established their presence in a worthy manner in the economic liberalization projects in Egypt.

Bills and Laws in Effect

Changing Egyptians who work in public sector economic units so that they will be like their colleagues working abroad or in the mixed sector is possible, but will not happen spontaneously and cannot be done overnight. The situation requires some changes in the laws which govern the administration of the government and the public sector, such as the law on public sector employees, and amending the agrarian reform law is unavoidable, if one is serious about increasing production, which, we agree, is the way out of economic crisis. However, many people who believe that changing these laws will be the panacea of all the ills of Egyptian society and the problems of the domestic economy, and after it production will start to flow copiously and regularly, are mistaken. The issue of production is

difficult and has multifarious aspects. The law is to be considered one tool of management which if used well will give better results, and the proof of that is that in spite of the deficiency of these laws, we find that some public sector companies have realized better results and better performance than others. We also know that Qasr al-'Ayni was cited as an example of chaos, filth and indifference until its management was changed in 1979, after which the situation changed, conditions evolved, Qasr al-'Ayni became clean, and discipline among doctors, interns, residents and faculty members became most intense -- even the walkways were emptied of visitors, who often wandered about on them by the thousands. In spite of that, these are all immeasurable perverse phenomena, and unless strict steps are taken in management, there will be no hope of good or reform for Egypt. God's prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace, was right when he said "Do not take your stick away from your own people."

However, it is to be noted that the companies and authorities whose performance is distinguished, such as the Suez Canal Authority, the Petroleum Authority, and the Arab Contractors Company, operate under special laws and bills. The question that arose at once was, why this discrimination in treatment between the companies and the authorities? If there is a specific method of management whose success has been proved, why isn't this method put to general use, rather than having people adhere to worn-out methods whose failure has been proved? The strange thing is that there is unanimity that the failure and incompetence of the law on the public sector and the management system on which it was based and their inability to realize the goals set forth with the requisite competence and effectiveness have been established and that they need radical, comprehensive modification; nonetheless, we see no serious efforts to tackle them; it is as if we were afraid of getting close to them. The agrarian reform law is of no less importance than the law on the public sector, and that also needs radical modification. Therefore, the amendment of these two laws has become urgent and pressing, in the interests of the domestic economy, and, if there is a firm intention for such an amendment, the first condition for making it a success will lie in getting all groups to relinquish their gains and private interests for the sake of the public interest. Some attempts at amendments have been made, but unfortunately they have not seen the light of day. This provokes amazement and inspires one to think that there is a group that benefits from the current conditions and is standing in the way of any change, and does not have the least readiness to sacrifice its own interests for the sake of the public interest. Therefore, it is necessary to confront the difficult situations boldly, and we should not be afraid to amend these laws. We in the economic units have complained of the exercise of political action within them, since that, along with other popular organizations, has created a state of chaos and provocation which has had the worst effect on production. President al-Sadat came and with the stroke of a pen eliminated political action in the economic units. That was a step forward which we hope will be followed by other similar steps, such as the guidance of union activity to focus on the protection of workers' lawful rights and participation in training and educating them and raising their skills. Change is necessary; we cannot stand watching the domestic economy deteriorate with our hands tied. God will not change the lot of a people until they change what is in their own spirits.

The issue of production, as we previously pointed out, is a difficult one and has multifarious aspects, and the solution to it does not lie in amending laws only -- rather, to a large degree, it is affected by the group of economic policies which must be set out under the auspices of a distinguished team which can administer the country's economy competently and ably, provided it be oriented essentially to serving production. The choice of economic system, whether it is socialist, capitalist or mixed, is not important; rather, what is more important is the management of this economy and coordination among the components of the government's economic policy, such as monetary policy, credit policy, taxes, customs duties, the pricing of industrial products and crops, services, energy, the policy of protecting domestic industries, subsidization of exports, the role of the public, private and mixed sectors, the policy of employment of university and institute graduates, technical education and other policies. It seems that there is an urgent, pressing need to break up the confused interrelationship among wages, prices and subsidies, since this equation accounts for an intractable abyss of corruption and permanent distortion of the domestic economy.

The Law on the Public Sector

There is no room here to analyze the law on the public sector and underline its strong points and its weak points, since many people have already written copiously about it. However, its most important features may be summarized in the fact that it is a disruptive, unfair law which gives power to people who have no responsibility for it, represented in the elected members of the board of directors, and deprives management of many of its powers. It does not strike a balance between power and responsibility, which is considered one of the most basic rules of scientific management, and it does not strike a balance between rights and obligations and rewards and penalties. It paves the way for government bureaucracy to encroach on economic units in the broadest way, determines the powers of management and deprives it of its powers to adopt the most important decisions affecting the company's activities in the face of pricing decisions, which have caused public sector companies grievous losses, and investment, replacement and renovation decisions, so that most plants in the sector have become threatened with shut-downs and collapse and are in need of reoutfitting. Management has become responsible for administering productive sites which are overloaded with labor, a large percentage of which is in supervisory classes, and the saying "everyone is a general and there are no soldiers" now applies to them. Worse than all that, management and the masterminds of industry are not responsible for their appointment or dismissal, and for this reason they lead them to achieve goals which often are determined in circumstances over which they have no power for the most part. Some of the people who play with the plan or budget the company makes to produce and invest barely understand, and many of them do not understand; then they become dependent on the general assembly, which most resembles a birth at which the person giving birth is absent, and when the plan is sent back to the company its main outlines are distorted. Were it not for the shortage of space, I could mention numerous examples of this.

In brief, the laws and statutes in effect have caused the minds of the men in management to lose their vigor and have caused the science of management to lose its basic significance, bringing to the fore strange types of management, such as management "by improvisation and hypocrisy," while others work with the principle of management "by drum and trumpet," mobilizing the media to inflate their petty accomplishments, make the government budget bear expenses, and get them what they want. This pattern of management has become so endemic in the government's economic units and organizations and ministries that it has given rise to aversion and disgust.

Management is a science which is self-regenerating, and it develops to an astonishing degree, like other sciences. Our Egyptian library is packed with books and writings by Egyptian professors who are distinguished in the area of management thinking. Looking back a decade, we find that managers did not consider that they were managers in the true sense of the word until they had attended a seminar or training program in management with objectives and results, whereas at the present time we find that this interest has been diverted to the person directing management decisively and other systems of management which confirm that the manager is being transformed into a new man, in whose regard the expression "effective manager" has become current. We are still applying wornout, rotten management systems which we took from some countries in the stage of socialist transformation and whose failure in the countries we took them from has been established, and we are still clinging to them at a time when the countries we took them from have discarded them.

A National Center for Public Opinion Research

In conclusion, I recommend that the time is now ripe to establish a national center for public opinion research, which will measure and evaluate the public opinion trends with respect to basic issues and political and economic decisions which touch upon the interests of the broad masses. This center, if given a suitable atmosphere in which to work freely and objectively, can perform an exalted service for the decisionmaking institutions and centers in the government, by being guided by the results of research and measurement of public opinion.

Institutions to conduct research on and measure public opinion trends exist in the civilized, advanced countries of the world and it has recently been reported that the Soviet Union is going to establish a national public opinion research authority.

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EGYPT

MINISTER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION AFTER TRIP TO IRAQ

Cairo MAYU in Arabic 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by 'Abd-al-'Azim al-Basil: "Egypt Is Now in a Debt Safety Zone"]

[Text] The trip of Minister of Economy Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id to Iraq was significant on two accounts. First, he is the first Egyptian official to make an official visit to Iraq. Second, he dealt with important economic questions such as the signing of the economic cooperation protocol between the two countries. As the minister himself said, this agreement is a call to Arabs to separate economic questions from political thinking and not let them be affected by conflicts. This agreement reflects the idea of Arab solidarity and the necessity of continuing it. MAYU therefore sought a meeting with the minister of economy immediately following his trip to Iraq.

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id told MAYU that an investment and development company has been formed for Egyptians working abroad. This company was set up with Egyptian participation. As a financial investment company, it is completely free to invest in any field--contracts, tourism, food security, and industry. It will strive to realize the greatest return for its shareholders. He said, "We aim at making this company a center of gravitation for stockholdings belonging to Egyptians working abroad. This is the first experiment with their actual participation, and we want to make it a success."

The minister said that inflationary pressures remain, and this is causing a rise in prices. However, the average increase this year was less than it was last year. "We are now absorbing inflation while correcting conditions in the public sector, so that public sector companies do not become losing enterprises. We are also trying to reduce the burden of supporting the budget."

The minister of economy spoke about the Egyptian-Iraqi trade agreement. He said that the special significance of restoring economic relations between Egypt and Iraq confirms a number of important facts. One is that Arab cooperation and solidarity are not affected by decisions made on impulse. The resumption of trade relations between the two countries restores a gleam of hope in the stage of disintegration and dissolution from which the Arab world suffers. This places great responsibility on both Egypt and Iraq to support this cooperation. This agreement is a call to all Arab nations to

separate economic matters from disputes which arise and make them an independent issue which is not in conflict with disputes on other subjects. We are not just discussing an export exchange agreement giving each nation \$35 million. The agreement basically reflects the idea of Arab solidarity, the necessity of continuing it, and its ascendancy over all other obstacles and problems.

The minister spoke about his talks in Baghdad. He said that they dealt with economic, financial, and commercial matters between the two countries. The objective was to expand the scope of trade. This was accomplished through an agreement to conclude a reciprocal arrangement between the two sides. Each nation will export \$35 million to the other. Egypt will export material and textiles to Iraq, and Iraq will export sulfur and phosphate fertilizer to Egypt. The agreement is to be implemented as of now and will remain valid until January 1984.

Next February the previous trade protocol will be discussed, as well as the contract of another reciprocal arrangement extending to June 1985. Besides these reciprocal deals, there is a call to stimulate open trade between the two sides and to import or export commodities included in the trade arrangement and those outside of it. We invite Egyptian businessmen and exporters from the private sector to increase the volume of trade, open up new fields, and engage in new activities, especially in view of the fact that Iraq is a huge market for Egyptian products. The consumer organization in Iraq imports \$800 million worth of goods annually.

Cooperation in the Field of Banking

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id added that agreement has been reached on opening commercial centers in the two countries, and that these centers will operate on 3 million pounds each. That figure was 1 million pounds before the centers were closed in 1978. A branch of the al-Rafidayn Bank will be reopened in Cairo. This branch was in existence before 1978. This will facilitate the receipt of remittances from Egyptians abroad through the al-Rafidayn Bank in Cairo and the Bank of Alexandria. Previously, remittances were coming to banks which did not have branches throughout Egypt. Cooperation is anticipated between the two countries in their central banks and in the exchange of expertise.

A solution was reached for certain problems which had been unresolved between the two countries, including the receipt of a sum amounting to 10 million pounds by the Iraqi Airlines Company and the receipt of Egypt Air claims amounting to approximately 5 million pounds, on condition that each side pay within 6 months. Previous accounts for the exchange of payments between the two countries will be settled on the basis of a schedule of payments.

A Financial Company!

With regard to the creation of an investment and development company for Egyptians working abroad, Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id said that the company which was formed with the participation of Egyptians abroad is a financial investment company with complete freedom to invest in any field stipulated in Law No 43. It must set up other companies for construction, tourist projects, food security, or industry. Its basic organization makes this possible. The management of this company will try to realize the greatest return for its shareholders by choosing fields which are more profitable than others.

Share value will be in Egyptian pounds. At least half of it will be paid in hard currency. The exchange rate will be determined by law, based on the highest exchange rate used by the Central Bank for the transfer of investments. On the basis of the agreement, an Egyptian who is not working abroad may acquire shares in this company. However, it is stipulated that those living abroad or those having returned to Egypt, own at least 51 percent of the capital. Four banks have been selected--the Bank of Egypt, the Bank of Cairo, the Bank of Alexandria, and the National Bank--for deposits of the founders or for transfers from their accounts to the company's account. Participation in the company's capital by banks of the private, public or joint sectors has not yet been determined. The company is primarily for workers abroad. If the capital is covered without need for banks' participation, there is no objection. We aim for this company to be the center of gravitation for stockholdings belonging to Egyptians working abroad. This is the first experiment with their actual participation, and we want it to be successful. It will operate in the same manner as any other company created under Law No 43 for investment. In other words, it will not enjoy special privileges. Recently shareholders' contributions reached \$800,000.

There Are Inflationary Pressures

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id spoke about the necessity of adhering to the policy of supports. He said that in all countries of the world, prices are not frozen. They are always moving upwards, but the problem lies in the rate of price increases and its relation to wages. The Egyptian economy has inflation caused by a number of elements, including the budget deficit, the increase in the money supply in relation to production, high consumption rates, and new patterns of consumption. The causes of inflation exist. In face of this, we are trying to absorb this inflation. Evidence of this is that we have reduced the money supply from 43 to 29 percent. There are attempts to rationalize imports and reduce the budget deficit, but inflationary pressures remain. This is causing a rise in prices, but the rate of price increases this year is less than it was last year.

Moreover, the rise in prices is sometimes due to corrective steps or an attempt to correct economic conditions. During the past 7 years, most of the price increases were inflationary. This prompted the state to offer greater support in order to reduce the consumer's burden. However, we are now absorbing inflation while correcting conditions in the public sector, so that public sector companies do not become money-losing enterprises. We are trying to reduce the burden of budget support. Correcting these conditions of necessity leads to a rise in the price of certain commodities. The price increase here is corrective, not inflationary. If we compare inflationary price increases with corrective price increases, we find that most increases are the result of corrective rather than inflationary causes. The rate of inflation this year is less than it was last year.

The minister said that the Egyptian economy is still trying to limit the effect of reduced oil revenues. "Because of the decline in these revenues, we expect a reduction of 500 million pounds in hard currency receipts. We're trying to compensate for this by increasing exports of other commodities and taking various measures to encourage exports. However, we have a year ahead

of us to judge the success of these measures, though indicators confirm their positive effect. Egyptian exports of vegetables and fruit to four Arab countries--Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates--rose 70 percent over last year during the 3-month period of May, June and July. We are trying to collect and invest foreign currency receipts from the remittances of Egyptians abroad, the Suez Canal, and tourism. We have succeeded with regard to increasing receipts of remittances from Egyptians by organizing a way for special banks in the public sector to obtain these savings. Returns rose from 451 million pounds last year to 1,059 million pounds this year. We are still trying to reduce the effect of the decline in oil on the development plan in Egypt."

Work of Decision Committees

The minister says that the essential activity of the committees is to determine the prices exporters will use for their exports. With the encouragement of exports, the lack of obligation on the part of the exporter to deposit the proceeds of his sales in the bank, and his right to hold the proceeds of his exports as he wishes, it is necessary to have decision committees. Otherwise, complicated bureaucratic measures would be interrupted. Nevertheless, we have left it to the Chamber of Commerce to establish price guidelines for exporters, under the supervision of Customs. Abolishing the decision committees would be tantamount to abolishing complicated administrative measures with no justification.

Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id confirmed that there is no mission of the World Bank in Egypt. The World Bank has the right, if it so desires, to set up an office in any country it chooses for the purpose of facilitating the conclusion of loans agreed upon by the government of that country. This is for the benefit of the borrower nation, to facilitate measures and provide rapid follow-up. "We asked the World Bank to open an office in Egypt, but it refused on the plea of increased costs for it."

He said that the success of establishing the mark of national industry depends on a sense of belonging and national identity, but this is not sufficient. There must be higher quality in local products in order to offer an acceptable alternative to imports. The economy for its part helps in achieving this by doubling customs fees on imported commodities. Fees on ready-made cloth have reached 170 percent. The importation of what is produced locally must be controlled. It is also necessary to provide a model and set an example. The government must be committed to this, in order to create confidence between the consumer and industry.

The minister concluded with a discussion of the safety zone. He said that in the language of economics it means that installments on the national debt, with interest, do not exceed 25 percent of receipts from exports exported by the borrower nation. "We call this 'loans not going beyond the safety zone.'" In Egypt the sum has not exceeded 18 percent of our receipts from exports. There is an amount which can be borrowed, as long as the percentage of the loan and the interest on its installments is less than a profit of one-fourth of exports. We aim at borrowing 6 million pounds to carry out projects of the 5-Year Plan. As long as these loans are used in investment projects, there is no danger to the borrower nation."

As for the loans being used, they amount to 25 percent of our total foreign loans and come to \$13.5 billion. Of this amount, 15 percent has to do with bureaucratic measures on our part, and 10 percent involves the lending nation, such as increases in the prices of its equipment, our obligation to buy from it, or its delay in granting us the loan. This forces the Egyptian Government to do without these loans.

7811

CSO: 4504/566

PROBLEMS OF MAKEUP OF DOMESTIC WORKFORCE REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 760, 8 Aug 83 pp 26-28

[Article by Dr Mansur Fahmi: "Human Strategy and the Explosion of Problems in Egypt"]

[Text] Problems in Egypt have been proliferating day after day. Writers and thinkers vie with one another to list them, portray their manifestations, determine their causes and analyze them. One should thank God that public opinion has been prepared and has become receptive to playing the guitar of criticism, and nothing but criticism.

In addition, the executive system of the government at its various levels has reached the stage of acquiescence and resignation to all the views or attacks that are manifested by public opinion. With the renewal of the outburst and explosion, these problems have started to have their own weight and continuity, and the executive system at the level of the president, the Council of Ministers, the individual minister, the department and the authority have started to respond to them with financial allocations for establishing agencies by decrees for presentation to the legislative authority, so that it will issue more stringent laws and bills eliminating the loopholes. Perhaps the most recent, and not the first, of these problems have been the problems of sanitation, building collapse, ship, tug, and train accidents, the spread of tutored lessons, the disappearance of price controlled commodities, the increase in inflation at above the international rates, the proliferation of black markets, and the spread and increase of the desire to leave work and to leave the country, in the case of people who are able to, while the position of those who are not able to work and those who are set in channels of consumption is to stay in Egypt and talk about the issues of subsidization, parties, democracy and other matters under discussion. I do not imagine that I can offer a solution and guide officials in Egypt along the road to happiness and salvation in the context of Egypt in 2000 or the program of the 5-year plans through this article. However, I will present the dear reader with a more realistic approach to facing up to all the daily phenomena that confront us, in the hope that people's efforts will become truly united or organized in the direction of the problem which needs solution, which is the human aspect. Some people might wonder why this emphasis is being placed on the human aspect as an approach to a solution. In this

regard, we must make a simple review of the elements that lead to productive competence. Productive competence in an overall or partial sense is the ability to use available resources as measured by specific criteria. In this area, the elements that can be used are the material and human ones.

The material elements are the quantities and amounts of raw materials, machinery and capital that are available. The human elements are the type and quantity of labor using these material resources. There are rules governing the theory in this area:

Material and human resources may be available in quantitative and qualitative terms (this is the element which best leads to productive competence).

The material resources may be available in quantitative and qualitative terms while the society faces problems regarding its human resources.

(There is a possibility that the material resources at hand will be used badly, the manifestations of loss and waste will be widespread, and the issues of extravagance, red tape, favoritism and so forth will be rampant.)

The human resources may be available in quantitative and qualitative terms and society's access to material resources may be scarce or lacking. There is a possibility that a suitable amount of productivity will be achieved which will improve the ability and awareness of the human element in coping with the problem.

The obvious point to be learned from the theory of productive competence and its rules in the context of application is that the human element is the basic, essential one in the attainment of development, and the requisite human element in this area is:

Good manpower.

Skilled management.

From the above, the importance of the human element in realizing productive competence and the strategic role of the human element in achieving and regenerating development are apparent. In order to reply to our permanent question on the degree of importance of the human element in Egypt:

And in order to give an answer on the role of human strategy in the proliferation of problems in Egypt:

I would like to establish the following facts, in numerical terms:

The population of Egypt: 45 million.

The workforce in Egypt: 12 million.

The workforce in Egypt as a proportion of the total population in Egypt: 26 percent.

The ratio of breadwinners in Egypt: one to four (approximately).

The composition of the workforce in Egypt: one third, labor consisting of good personnel, two thirds, labor consisting of poor personnel.

The ratio of breadwinners in Egypt, bearing in mind the quality of labor: one to twelve.

The result of the foregoing is that every productive person in Egypt is responsible for sustaining and supporting 12 persons. This is a ratio which is harmful to individual capabilities and gives rise to group problems, especially when viewed in the light of the following ratios:

The ratio of manpower to the total population: 53.5 percent.

The ratio of breadwinners: one to two (approximately).

The composition of the workforce: two thirds of the workforce, good labor, and one third of the workforce, poor labor.

The ratio of breadwinners, bearing in mind the quality of labor: one to three (approximately).

From the foregoing, the following conclusions are evident:

	Egypt	International ratios
Manpower as a percentage of total population	26	35.5
Ratio of breadwinners	1 to 4	1 to 2
Composition of workforce	One-third good labor, two-thirds poor labor	Two-thirds good labor, one-third poor labor
Ratio of breadwinners, bearing in mind the quality of labor	1 to 12	1 to 3

From the foregoing, it is apparent that the essence and the magnitude of the issue of Egypt lies in the Egyptian people, and this issue may be summarized in the ability of all the legislative, executive and judiciary agencies to interact totally, which exerts an effect on particular individual points through the following recommendations:

1. Increasing the people in the workforce in Egypt from 12 to 24 million.
2. Improving the composition of the workforce by concentrating on good labor personnel and neglecting poor labor personnel. Two variables are related to this issue:
 - A. Education policy.

B. Training policy.

3. Introducing attempts at administrative reform on the basis of trial and error in the area of the scientific pursuit of the notion of scientific management, concentrating on the quality of managers who are alert in their performance, whatever the initial problems might be, and ignoring examples of unalert administrative structures.

Increasing the People in the Workforce

The current workforce in Egypt is 12 million, and the resources of the population can permit a workforce of up to 26 million. That means that double the workforce at least is of working age and able to work, but is not working, and is consuming as much as those who produce do. It is possible that that consumption lies more in the category of extravagance than that of need and benefit. Such personnel who are outside the workforce are embodied in the following:

Unnecessarily inflated numbers of people receiving higher education, which is not in keeping with the percentage of people graduating at the lower levels.

Social traditions linking a number of jobs with social status.

Limited participation by women in the labor market, to a degree which is almost nonexistent -- 5 to 7 percent of the workforce, though women make up half of society.

The lack of coordination between compulsory national service and productive work.

The depletion of young people's energies by having them start with jobs that are not serious and not productive; examples of that are public service, summer training for students, and so forth.

The recommendation in this area is summarized by the need to hasten to increase the workforce so that it can reach its normal level, in the light of the unencouraging specific details on increases in the workforce:

The investment needed to provide one job opportunity is 10,000 to 15,000 pounds.

The type of experience available in the new employee.

My Recommendation in This Regard

Introducing traditional economic planning alongside planning for the modern economy.

Reviewing employment policy so that we can guarantee everyone joining the workforce an opportunity to produce. This might require the amendment of employment statutes in the light of social traditions and customs, such as

the introduction of the system of industrial settlements as a means for benefiting from women's efforts in industrial activity without their having to leave home or mix with other people.

Improving the composition of the workforce:

The specific composition of the workforce is embodied in:

Unskilled labor

Poor labor

Skilled labor

Specialized technical labor

Good labor

Semiskilled labor

The basic point as far as the specific composition goes is that it should not contain poor labor and that it should concentrate on good labor.

Because of inadequacies in preparation, education and training, the channels of the human system might not be able to guarantee that all the persons who enter into the workforce are of high quality as workers; on this basis, the maximum volume of poor labor permitted should not exceed one third the workforce. Any elements which bring the poor labor above the ratio of one third make it certain that the poor labor will overwhelm the good labor and cancel its effects, and therefore the advanced countries set themselves a maximum where their poor labor does not exceed one third and posit a goal of bringing this figure down to zero by what is called the revolution of robots, which is embodied in transferring physical occupations to the forces of the machine and the animal. The best accomplishments in this area are to be seen in Japanese industry, in the tendency to use robots as an alternative to armies of clerks, communications personnel, committees, receptionists, protocol personnel, consigners, itinerant service and auxiliaries.

Reviewing the situation in Egypt, we find that two thirds of the workforce is represented by poor labor personnel, and you might be amazed that their most important constituents in Egypt are:

A substantial percentage of the graduates of academic faculties.

General secondary graduates in the workforce.

Illiterates in the workforce.

Clerks.

Auxiliary and itinerant servants.

This requires a change in the course of education in Egypt, so that it will be seriously transformed from the academic to the technological area, in the levels of basic education, then secondary school, then technological faculties. This is the solution as a long range trend, provided that it be

accompanied by an effective system of upbringing in the home, the school, the club and the workplace. Alongside this long-range solution, it is necessary to raise the skills of 8 of the 12 million people in the workforce in Egypt from a poor level to a good level that is in keeping with the general requirements of productivity. This raises the question of transitional and accreditation training.

The industrial revolution emerged in Britain, giving it the advantage of productive and economic superiority which enabled it to lead the world politically and economically and in terms of production for a long period of time. However, this abundance brought it into political and [illegible] ambitions which were embodied in the evil of the colonies. The British Empire dominated large parts of the world, draining their resources and using them as an instrument for further adventure. North America was one of the victims of British colonialism. As a rule which everyone who has fallen into the clutches of colonialism has followed, the goal is unchanging, and that is to establish political and economic exploitation.

The United States managed to liberate itself from subordination to British colonialism, and made a serious start in developing its production and economy, until it developed, in a short period, into the richest and most powerful country, giving other people the elements of prosperity and standing at the top of the list of the various political, economic and productive powers. Indeed, in many cases it offered protection and defense to people who did not have the power to defend themselves from those who were stronger. The strange thing in this regard is that North America, one of the British crown colonies, was transformed from a position of weakness to the rank of the strongest of the strong. How could that have been, when it obtained all the ingredients of technology from Great Britain, while it was in the position of a prostrate subordinate?

One new thing that America used was the innovation of scientific management theory, which it applied in farms, factories, government departments, churches, the army, the police and so forth, as a sixth element to be added to the other legitimate ones, with the attainment of productive competence as the goal. It realized benefits from this element through rates of growth which started at 50 to 70 percent in the case of production, and it achieved an increasing accumulation of wealth in the various sectors of the economy. Thus we see that management as a science, and management as an art, made America.

To choose an example from another practical area, what we now see in the realm of economic and productive superiority is Japan, the terrifying demon which has dominated the markets of the world with its electronics (90 percent of the electronic goods sold in the world are Japanese made and 65 percent of the cars sold in the world markets are made in Japan). How has that been, since a short period ago, no more than 40 years, Japan was the object of scorn for its industrial performance and its productive capabilities? Forty years saw it move from the ranks of the backward countries to competition with the major countries. How was that?

I would like to analyze Japan's method of advancing itself; you will find that management was and still is its most important instrument, to the point where Japan's use of management theories exported from America exceeds that in American society itself.

That means that management is important and necessary as a science in any society which has progress as its goal.

We, in Egypt, have questions:

What are the conditions for choosing a manager?

How can he be prepared?

How can he pursue various management functions (planning, organization, guidance, oversight)?

Who will engage in specialized management functions?

Will managerial performance be governed by a law regulating the profession?

How will the law deal with personnel that are alien to the profession?

How numerous are the people who talk about management but are as alien to it as they can be?

And so forth.

These are unending questions, but in general they lie within the category of the need to shift the issue of administrative reform from the area of trial and error to the area of serious attempts to apply scientific management.

11887

CSO: 4504/555

BAGHDAD AZERI CALLS FOR RESISTANCE AGAINST KHOMEYNI

GF031646 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the crimes committed by illiterate Khomeyni, who has forcefully usurped the Iranian peoples' revolution for true freedom and who has diverted the said revolution into a direction which serves his own interests and imperialist aspirations, have not only been against the peoples of Iran but also against all the freedom-loving peoples. The Khomeyni regime has never respected international law. In fact, it has trampled upon human rights--maintaining, in the meantime, a position against neighboring Arab states and other Islamic countries; in fact, a position which conflicts with the spirit of humanity.

This blood-dripping regime has been effecting laws which completely violate the national rights of the non-Persian peoples of Iran and which are completely against the spirit of our century. It has spread its torturous and oppressive administration throughout Iran in order to crush that country's political, opposition and patriotic forces. Ever since it came to power, the Khomeyni regime has been imprisoning hundreds of thousands of people. It has been executing thousands of innocent people. This regime, which does not respect human rights, even sends the children to the battlefronts.

The crimes committed by the impostor clergymen and their regime are totally against the principles governing human ethics and against the sacred Islamic teaching. Undoubtedly however, this group of criminals will be punished by God and by the innocent people for their evil deeds. If for years on end Mohammad Reza Shah, who was the agent of international imperialists, committed crimes against the Iranian peoples and killed and crushed the patriots of Iran, Khomeyni has been committing crimes worse than Mohammad Reza Shah and his hellish court of war. In fact, he has been committing crimes in the name of religion.

Therefore, struggling against the Khomeyni regime today is the national duty of all freedom-loving and democratic peoples. The future generations will uphold in their hearts the ridding of Iranian peoples and those of the region from the blood-dripping claws of this executioner as a historical development.

CSO: 4400/9

IRAQ

TWO IRAQI CITIZENS IN SWEDEN IMPRISONED FOR SPYING ON KURDS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Sep 83 p 12

[Text] Two Iraqi citizens, 35 and 24 years of age, were sentenced last Friday by the Uppsala magistrate's court to 6 and 4 months imprisonment, respectively, for unlawful intelligence activity. They were sentenced for having collected information on Kurdish refugees in Sweden at the request of the embassy of Iraq.

The 35-year-old man has admitted that in 1982 and 1983 he spied on Kurdish refugees in Uppsala and Vasterås. He obtained the information on the personal affairs and political activities of the refugees from various informants who worked for him.

Among his helpers is the 24-year-old man, who himself was so active that he was sentenced for unlawful intelligence activity.

The case was tried in camera, and a large part of the sentence has been classified as secret.

Sweden today has approximately 1,000 Kurdish refugees from Iraq. Most of them live in Uppsala.

CSO: 3650/298
7262

SCANDAL IN DENMARK OVER SHIPS FOR NAVY BEING BUILT THERE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Sep 83 p 16

[Article by Thomas Jonsson]

[Text] At the shipyard at Elsinore and with Danish state aid, Iraq has had built an invasion fleet for use in the war against Iran.

Right now, the roll-on/roll-off vessel "Balquees" is being polished off at the wharf of the shipyard at Elsinore, right across from the quay of the SFL [State-owned Ferry Line] ferryboats. The said vessel is the last one of three identical vessels which since 1980 have been built at the shipyard for the Iraqi defense ministry.

The three vessels--"Al-Zahraa," "Khawla" and "Balquees"--each have a deadweight tonnage of 3,500 tons. They are based on a type of vessel previously built by the shipyard for the Danish shipping company DFDS [the United Steamship Company].

However, the Iraqi vessels have been modified in a way which makes them suitable as landing ships for military purposes. The differences in design compared with a DFDS vessel of the so-called Optima class which DAGENS NYHETER has been able to ascertain are as follows:

A twice as long and, at the same time, revolving loading ramp abaft. The 33 meter long ramp will take vehicles that are 33 meters long and have a weight of 55 tons. Another unusual detail is that the ramp may be lowered to 2 meters below the water surface and function in waves that are 2 meters high--it then carries 41 tons.

Sleeping accommodation and mess hall for 250 persons beyond the crew of the vessel of 30 persons. By way of comparison, the Optima vessel has a crew of 15 people.

A landing pad for helicopters on the left side of the superstructure. The pad will carry 13 tons.

Bed for three 40 mm guns.

Two West German MTU high-speed engines, each of 3,000 horse power. The Optima vessel has just one engine of 4,500 horse power.

The deck is provided with ten valves for connection of exhaust pipes from vehicles placed on the deck in order for the exhaust gases to pass safely into the open.

A specially reinforced so-called "strong room" inside the vessel but above the water line. The room may be air-cooled down to 26 degrees Centigrade above zero. A hoist, which has a capacity of 55 tons, goes from outside the reinforced room to the deck above.

Kept Secret

At the request of Iraq, the privately-owned Elsinore shipyard has been keeping the work on the three vessels a total secret. They do not want to state how much the vessels cost, who ordered them, and what the design looks like.

The only thing which the secretary to the management of the shipyard, Jørgen Larsen, revealed was that the vessels "as usual" were sold by means of guarantees from the Export Credit Board.

Frederik Schydt, chief of section in the Danish Ministry of Justice, and the main trade union representative of the shipyard, Thomas Nielsen, confirm, however, that the Iraqi Defense Ministry has ordered the vessels. The highly esteemed British trade journal LLOYD'S LIST states that the cost per vessel is approximately 150 million Danish kroner.

The detailed construction details appear from the report prepared by the Danish Navy's Materiel Command, at the request of the state arms control committee, a committee of civil servants under the Danish Ministry of Justice, the task of which is to check Danish weapons and war materiel exports.

Little Debate

The matter of the Iraqi vessels has given rise to very little debate in Denmark. On its own initiative, the state arms control committee took the matter up in early 1982. In October 1982 and last May, the matter gave rise to a few questions in the Folketing asked of the ministers of justice, defense and industry by a member of the small Danish Left Socialist Party.

To the ministers and civil servants within the weapons control committee, the matter has been entirely settled, and the expert investigator of the Danish Navy decided on 1 March of last year that, despite their equipment, the vessels do not constitute "war materiel," such as the term is understood under the Danish arms and war materiel production laws.

Both laws stem from 1937. The Royal Decree, which lays down which items belong under war materiel, stems from the same year.

"It is totally obsolete. Today we have to decide in each individual case how to interpret the law," the spokesman for the arms control committee, Frederik Schydt, said in the Ministry of Justice.

Pilgrims

The vessels were examined by C. Sørensen, deputy director of the Materiel Command of the Danish Navy. He was told by the shipyard that the vessels were to be used for transport of pilgrims--which accounted for the unusually large accommodations for people. There is also a non-military explanation for the ramp abaft, he said.

"Considering the service in which they will be placed as well as the very primitive ports which may be found in those regions, they will, of course, have to have specially designed equipment in order to be able to land their loads."

The only details which could be clearly said to be for purposes of war were the beds for "very primitive guns for purposes for self-defense," Sørensen said.

All of the civil servants involved in the matter point out that the experts have already decided the matter: the vessels of Iraq do not belong under the category of war materiel, the export of which has been banned.

Rule of the Thumb

"We have got a rule of the thumb. Where products may be used both for civilian and military purposes, they do not come under the category of articles banned by the law. If they were to be considered war materiel, it would not be possible to produce anything at all for export," says Jørgen Haarh of the Danish Ministry of Defense.

"We have to stick to the statements made by our experts. It is not up to us to evaluate the products."

The matter, however, leaves a bad taste in the mouths of some Danish politicians. The social-liberal middle party, the Radical Liberal Party, last year proposed a new and stricter weapons and war materiel production law, which, however, was shelved by a committee.

Jens Bilgrav Nielsen is the defense policy spokesman of the Radical Liberal Party in the Folketing. Iraq belongs among the countries which definitely should not have been permitted to purchase such vessels in Denmark, he says.

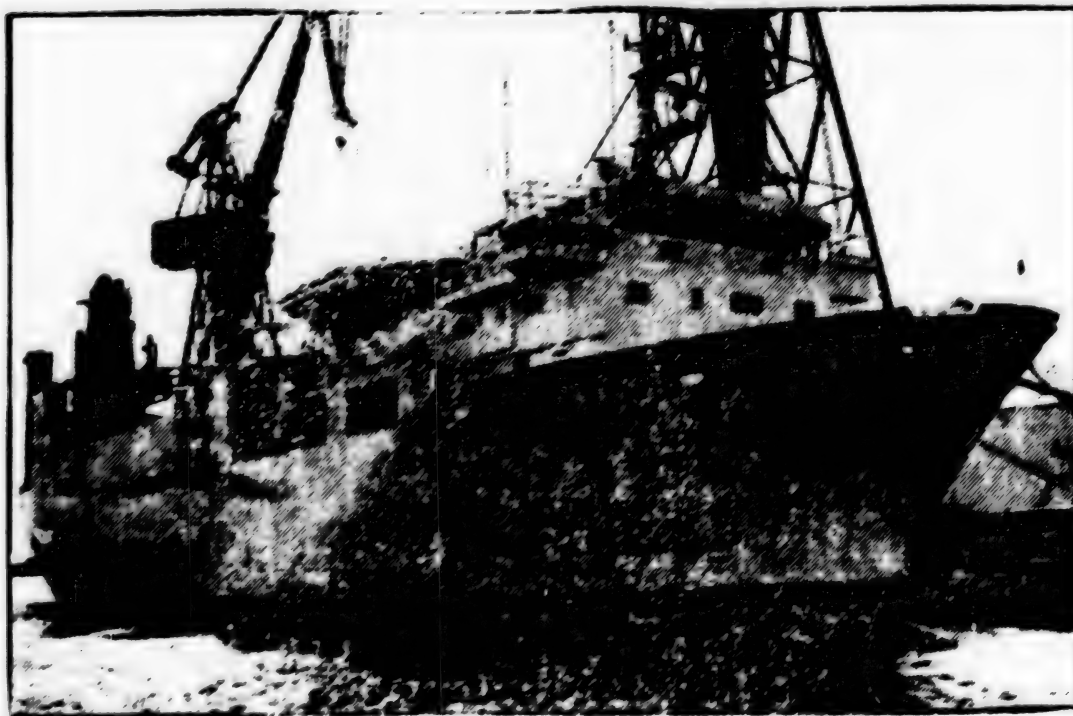
"This affair is good proof that the vagueness and flexibility of the old law we have got are so great that we have to have a new law," Jens Bilgrav Nielsen says.

Closing Down

He wants to shift the supervision of compliance with the law from the civil servants' level to the Folketing, where the Radical Liberal Party proposes a new weapons control committee. He also wants a list of the countries--

including Iraq--to which Denmark shall not be allowed to sell weapons, as well as an up-to-date and modernized list of items to be included under war materiel.

"Balqees" will be leaving the shipyard within the next 10 days. At the same time, the new construction section of the Elsinore shipyard will be closed down. The vessels for Iraq were the last new constructions of the shipyard, and they have for 3 years provided employment for 1,200-1,400 persons. A total of 1,800 shipyard workers have now been fired.



"Balqees" is one of the three vessels ordered by the Iraqi Defense Ministry from the shipyard at Elsinore. All of the vessels are so equipped that they may be used as landing vessels in an invasion.

CSO: 365/298
7262

BASRA REBUILDS AFTER DEVASTATION OF WAR

Baghdad THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 13 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Basim Muftin]

[Text] Although the war has gone into its fourth year, it seems that the citizens of Basra are firmly determined to go ahead with development process - an evidence that people are hard at their work till the bitter end.

Basra which comes under almost a daily enemy shelling, has remained one big work-site where cranes and bulldozers form a daily scene.

After five ditch battles raged on the sandy dunes of Basra on July 1982, in which the invading troops were completely smashed, people of Basra are convinced that they should continue a normal life on a wide-scale. They are indifferent to the enemy rockets which fall here and there, because they are of the same opinion that the battle of construction and development is as important as that of defending the homeland.

Visitors to this city could easily see that war has little impact on the people's life.

Along the shores of the river Shatt-Al-Arab visitors see boats ply in and not far from them the casinos are full of people who spend the first hours of the night enjoying themselves in different games.

During the war period the economic front has been strengthened by the implementation of so many development projects. Large numbers of these projects were built during the past three years while others are still under construction.

According to the Governor of the province, four new residential districts were built during the war time, each comprises more than 4,700 houses provided with all necessary utilities. New streets were opened in these districts and schools and health centres were constructed.

The province authorities are very keen to ease the housing crisis there, and as a part of their efforts in this field some 18,000 lots of residential land were distributed

to the citizens of the province.

The same authorities are busy these days at the preparation for distributing some 3500 lots in different areas of the province, the governor explained.

The low-income families in Basra city were given good accommodation when some 772 out of these families received residential flats which constitute the first phase of Basra housing project of 5,000 residential flats built in compliance with the up-to-date architectural designs.

Meanwhile, work is still going on to complete 700 housing units at Qurna district at a total cost of ID.25 million. This is in addition to 1,000 houses which had been built in Zubair district.

A new road network costing ID.32 million has been completed. This includes the 75 km long BASRA/Qurna road, the 32 km long Zubair-Safwan road, the 50 km long Fao-Um Qasr road, the 17 km long Zubair-Rumaila road and the 185 km long Basra-Nassiriya road.

In addition to this Basra municipality is currently paving new streets and roundabouts and planting 11 public parks and children play grounds.

In the educational field the local government department completed the construction of 28 intermediate and secondary school buildings; 34 primary schools and kindergartens; 7 youth centres and 197 houses for government employees built in

the districts and sub-districts of the province. The department distributed 4386 lots of residential land.

On the other hand, the educational authorities would shortly receive new 17 school buildings on which work is still going on at the centre of the city and in the districts.

The teaching staff would be expanded with the appointment of new 225

women teachers who recently completed educational training courses.

The province authorities give full attention to modern service projects. So in implementation of President Saddam Hussein's instructions, the local authorities completed the building of 14 service projects including modern markets, casinos, public libraries and bakeries in different areas of the pro-

vince. In addition the authorities completed the building of 30 flyovers and planted most of the middle islands of the streets with trees.

Health services are extended to the most remote rural areas. At the centre of the province work is going to build 1200-bed hospital and a number of dispensaries and health centres. Thus bringing the total number of large

hospitals in the province to ten. With the completion of new central clinics, specialised medical centres and mobile dispensaries there would be more than 128 of these health establishments in the province. Now the authorities are building a new 260-bed hospital for children. And at the sub-district of Huwair the authorities are building a health institute and a health centre.

In the tourist field, 250-bed first class hotel with two swimming pools, night club and sport facilities was opened in addition to other first class hotels such as Sheraton and Marbid.

Agriculture is blooming in the province with several projects of irrigation and land reclamation either opened or still under construction. The agricultural

authorities built 30 bridges on the various river-lets of the province to link the agricultural areas and facilitate public transportation.

Drinking water and electricity have been extended to the remot villages. It has become very easy for the villagers to market their agricultural products to the nearby cities after linking them by newly opened roads.

CSO: 4400/6

HISTORICAL BASIS FOR ISRAEL'S NORTHERN BORDER DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Aug 83 p 10

[Article by Dr Gid'on Bieger: "The Awwali Line: A Historical Zionist Line?"]

[Text] We have been informed recently that the IDF is about to change its deployment in Lebanon and redeploy along the Awwali River and its northern extension, the al-Baruh River. Without considering the strategic value of this line, Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad hastened to argue that behind this military plan was an old Zionist plan, according to which the Zionist movement 60 years ago wanted to draw the border of the Jewish state at the Awwali River and now the State of Israel is carrying out this dream of expansion. Is the Syrian president right, or perhaps his point is so outlandish as to be unworthy of a response? It appears that this time there is a historical geographical basis for his argument.

The northern border of the Land of Israel was determined during the drawing up of new national entities in the Middle East after World War One. This line was part of the separation line between the areas ruled by the French and the British in the Middle East, which defined the mandate of France over Syria and Lebanon and the British control of Iraq, Transjordan and the Land of Israel. The discussions regarding the line between the two areas took place between those two world powers, each of which had its own interests which resulted in lengthy and minute discussions over each point along the border. In addition to the two powers, the Zionist movement took part in the discussions in order to secure a better border for the Land of Israel. The active participation of the Zionist movement resulted in the writing of various memos under the pressure of leaders from both sides, embodying plans for the new borders. Al-Asad might have referred to those memos.

The practical discussion over the determining of the northern border of the Land of Israel took place in the peace conference in Paris in 1919. During that period the Zionist Federation was most active. The Zionist concept maintained that the northern border should be as far north as possible as part of the creation of a new territorial unit--the Land of Israel, under British rule. Back in early 1917 the Palestine newspaper, the official paper of the Zionist-British committee for the Land of Israel, published an article titled "The Borders of the Land of Israel." This article expressed the desire to create an economical and strategic border for the Land of Israel in

the north, namely, "the narrow strip north of the southernmost part of Lebanon, or the valley where Mount Hermon serves as a barrier against invaders from the valley." It should be mentioned that at that time (before and during World War One,) the territorial term Lebanon referred to the autonomous area of Lebanon under Ottoman rule, and the southern border of that area passed north of Sidon (see map). It seems that the article was based on a memo prepared by engineer Shmuel Tolkovsky (father of former commander of the Air Force, Dan Tolkovsky,) back in 1915, which was published in 1916. According to his proposal, the northern border of the Land of Israel was going to be "in the north, the first 5 miles of the lower part of the Awwali River, and from there a straight line to the southeast reaching to the southern tip of the Mount Lebanon and Mount Hermon." Here, for the first time, the Awwali River was mentioned as it seems that the proposal was based on familiarity with the area.

The Zionist executive was familiar with those memos and in December 1918 it asked Tolkovsky for a memo that would justify the Zionist demands for "a border that would parallel the southern border of the autonomous province of Lebanon until the point of the 33°45' latitude (the town of al-Zabdani in today's Syria, northeast of Damascus)." At the same time, the Zionist executive turned to Aharon Aaronsohn, the agricultural expert who had good contacts with the British military and intelligence personnel, and asked him also to prepare a memo on the subject. The memos of Tolkovsky and Aharonsohn were different in terms of the arguments they used for the proposals, although the proposals were the same. While Aaronsohn gave special attention to the agricultural development projects and the use of the Litani water and the Jordan sources for irrigation, Tolkovsky's main argument was defensible strategic borders and settlement. He argued that the Muslim population in the area is large and does not want to be part of Christian Lebanon. The line proposed by Tolkovsky began at the sea north of Sidon and continued along the southern border of autonomous Lebanon until a point on the 33°38' latitude. Aaronsohn's line, on the other hand, started south of Sidon and reached 33°30' north 36° east (east of Rashayya in today's Lebanon). Aside from these two memos, the representative of YKA in the Galilee, Hayim Margaliyot Kalvarisky, prepared a memo in which he demanded that the town of Sidon and environs be included in the Land of Israel. He argued that the 1861 Lebanese border was the Awwali River and that was the border of the Land of Israel. To buttress his argument he pointed out that the local Muslims would prefer to be part of the Muslim population of the Land of Israel and not Christian Lebanon. He added that Sidon was the northern harbor of the Land of Israel (Marj 'uyun Valley, Hasbayya, Rashayya and the Huleh, which he included in the Land of Israel). In his opinion, the separation of the harbor from its economic rear would paralyze it, since the Mount Lebanon area used the Beirut harbor.

All those memos were at the heart of the Zionist demand as presented on 3 February 1919 before the peace conference. The northern border in the Zionist demand "starts at a point in the Mediterranean immediately south of Sidon and follows the slopes of Lebanon's mountains until the Kar'un bridge (today's Kar'un reservoir), and from there it rises to al-Birah, continuing along the line separating the eastern and western slopes of Mount Hermon near Beit Jan."

It seems that the Zionist movement did not adopt the demand to include Sidon within the Land of Israel and did not base its demands on a particular line from the near past (the autonomy line of Lebanon) or the far past (the "land of the fathers," the "promised land," etc). The main argument for this line was "the necessity of taking into consideration the economic needs of the country." The location of the northern border was reasoned in that "the Land of Israel, like any semi-arid land, depends on the existing water supply, and it is of supreme importance that all water sources now supplying the country be ensured, as well as the ability to control them at their sources. Mount Hermon is the real water source of the Land of Israel and cannot be severed from it without harming the roots of the economic life of the country."

The Zionist movement adhered to this line until the first signing of the border agreement on 23 December 1920. The leaders of the Zionist movement made their demand known and did everything within their power to ensure it. A delegation went out to the Arab world, to meet with King Faysal, and the president of France and his aides were contacted. Constant pressure was put on the British administration, the foreign office, the political leadership and various personalities through memos, meetings and pressure through the media. American Zionists, headed by Chief Justice Brandeis, were mobilized in order to influence the president of the United States to support that line. At one point the line was even moved to the north as far as the 33°37' latitude, 4 km north of the Kar'un bridge mentioned in the first demand. Activity was intensive, but it seems that nothing came of it. The Zionist movement had to accept the decision of the British and the French who determined the location of the border.

This stemmed from the simple fact that although the Zionist movement had brought pressure to bear, in the end the whole matter was part of negotiations between the French and British governments and each had its own interests which in the end determined the borderline. For a long time the British used the Zionist arguments, but in the end the Zionists believed in the pressure they created more than the British. The pressure was abortive. The line drawn between today's State of Israel and Lebanon is completely different from the original Zionist demand.

It seems, then, that the argument of the Syrian president has some basis. In the early stages of the process of determining the borders of the Land of Israel the Zionist movement did try to reach the Awwa'li River and gave many reasons for it. In the official demand the border was moved slightly to the south, but it still included much of southern Lebanon within the Land of Israel.

This should not be seen as plans of imperialist expansion on the part of the Jewish world, as it is sometimes presented, since the demand was made as part of the demands of the British Empire, which was going to rule over the future Land of Israel and since in order to expand one needs a point of departure, which did not exist at the time of the proposals. One can see these proposals as part of diplomatic negotiations in which each side presents its maximum position at the outset. Yet, those who look for proof to their argument regarding the expansionist aspirations of the State of Israel can find it here.

HIGH COST OF WATER BLAMED FOR FARMERS' 'MODERATION'

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Yosef Galili: "Farmers Do Not Use Their Water Quotas"]

[Text] Water is the lifeblood of agriculture. The farmer is interested in using his water quota in order to get as large a crop from his land as possible. Nevertheless, the farmers today do not use all the water quota at their disposal, because of the high cost which they cannot meet. This is a phenomenon Israeli agriculture is facing for the first time.

In order to examine this problem we went to the source, namely, Gershon Sokol, member of the water forum of the agriculture center, for updated data on water problems in Israel.

To my question as to what the problems are, Sokol responded:

"During April-May this year agriculture consumed 165 million cubic meters of water, compared to 198 million cubic meters allocated, that is 33 million cubic meters less than what was allotted, or 17 percent. Moreover, the situation worsened in May, when only 109 million of the 149 million cubic meters allotted were used. The drop in consumption reached 35 million cubic meters, or 25 percent less than the quota. The reasons for this are the critical condition of agriculture, the uprooting of thousands of dunams of orchards, the reduction in vegetable area, the giving up of hothouses, the drop in farm profitability etc.

"Nevertheless, the Treasury demands a raise in the price of water for agriculture from 4.5 shekels per cubic meter to 5.5 shekels, which will prompt the farmers to give up even more of their water quotas, even if it means giving up cultivated land. Everyone understands the condition of the farmers, except for the Treasury."

Reduction in Funds for Development

The Treasury has informed the Meqorot company about the release of funds at the rate of 6 percent per month from the water development budget of the state. The development budget, in April prices, was 3 billion shekels. The

6 percent (released) was 180 million shekels. The development rate of Meqorot is 300-350 million shekels per month, which means a reduction of 150-200 million shekels.

Meqorot, my source emphasized, is facing two alternatives: a. Give in to the Treasury and reduce production. b. Continue at the present rate and accumulate a deficit of 1 billion shekels in 6 months. The interest charged for this sum will be deducted from the company's development budget, and the result will be interest paid instead of vital water works.

The board of Meqorot which has dealt with the problem is divided on the issue. Some would like to continue at the present rate, and some would like to give in to the Treasury. Giving in would mean laying off workers in Meqorot's subsidiaries.

Cutting Credits for Water Use

Cutting credits to farmers after raising the price of water is another blow. Until now credit was given to farmers for 75 days as of the end of the month of water consumption, including 45 days with interest (a common bank practice) and 30 days without interest. The 30 days without interest, as it turns out, create a cash flow problem for Meqorot. This involves further expenditures which the company seeks to add to the price of water.

Furthermore, while the farmers are fighting for a credit they have been getting for years, the budget supervisor of the Treasury has announced a change in the date of subsidy payments--instead of the 3rd of the month for the previous month, payment will now be made on the 22nd. This postponement in subsidy payment will create a cash flow problem and will cost an additional 150 million shekels. An inevitable result will be a rise in the price of water.

Meqorot has informed the electric company that it will not be able to pay for energy on time and will act according to the letter of the Treasury. The notification was accompanied by a copy of the Treasury's letter to the company.

In view of the expected rise in the price of water as a result of the credit cuts, it was decided to postpone for 1 month the conclusions of the opposition committee of the water commission.

The committee was going to summarize the issue of the increase of 1 shekel in the price of water by 1 July at the instructions of the water commissioner.

According to Section 112 of the Water Law, chapter 4, dealing with water rates, "the price will be determined according to the ability of the consumer to pay."

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CSO: 4423/176

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION DISCUSSED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Y. Bashan: "Improvements and Renovations in Mechanization--A Talk with Eli Egozi"]

[Text] The fast development of agricultural mechanization is mainly the result of careful planning, experience, systematic collection of data and the desire to improve. This development is constantly fed by workers in the shops and the fields who combine practical experience with a creative imagination. This was told to me by Eli Egozi, coordinator of the agricultural mechanization section of the farmers' organization.

The section cooperates with agricultural instructors and helps farms with agricultural mechanization, including liaison with suppliers, service and supplying of spare parts. The section also conducts studies on mechanization designed to help farms in deciding how many tractors are needed for various farm operations, volume and horse power surveys and recommendations for equipment renovations and the resolution of maintenance and work system problems. Because of the shortage of practical instruction in farms, the section also helps in this area, including repair shop instruction and the use of equipment in the field.

Professional Training

The mechanization section also promotes the establishment of regional mechanization committees throughout the country in order to deal with agro-technical problems and organizes regional instruction seminars.

The section encourages participation in courses for professional training which take place in the instruction centers of large companies in Europe. Experience shows Egozi points out, that the mechanics who trained in Europe benefitted from the training. They improved their performance level and can do complicated jobs which used to be done by outside experts.

1 Million Dunams in the Jewish Farms

The area of winter crops in the Jewish farms was 1 million dunams, which included 730,000 in wheat for grain. The wheat area was larger in 1983 by

100,000 dunams than last year. The growth was due to: 1. Using areas below drought line as a result of the rains in that area at the beginning of the season. 2. Switching to wheat instead of other crops.

Dunam Yields 400 kg, 300,000 Tons of Wheat

The harvest reached 40 kg per dunam as a national average. This is a record crop compared to 180 kg per dunam over a period of years. In some sections world records were set, as has happened in previous years.

The secretary of the farm workers organization pointed out the large crops obtained below the drought line, up to 350 kg per dunam. The national crop was estimated at 300,000 tons of wheat, compared to 180,000 tons last year.

Providing 45 Percent of Domestic Consumption and Saving \$60 Million

The production of 350,000 tons of wheat provides 45 percent of the domestic consumption in grain, and \$60 million are saved. This is a major contribution to the national economy, Hunik pointed out. He praised the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the commerce director and members of the Economic Control Company for absorbing large quantities of grain in a relatively short period.

To illustrate his point he added that in previous years the maximum absorption was 7,000 tons of wheat per day, while this year 13,000 tons were absorbed daily. Provisions were made for storage of 300,000 tons of wheat. Some 60,000 tons were stored in open areas, and have to be removed before the rainy season. In open areas in Netivot some 16,000 tons of wheat were stored, while Kibbutz Magen stored 13,000 tons.

A Ton of Wheat for \$216

The price to the Israeli farmer is \$216 per ton. This price was set between the government and the farmers' organization. The organization considers the price in dollars reasonable, but the triple digit inflation in Israel and the devaluation of the shekel compared to the dollar reduce the real return received by the growers.

The farmers' organization demands that the government stop discriminating against the farmers and the local production which replaces costly imports in dollars. One should learn from progressive countries where the government supports farmers and farm production.

Development and Improvements

Through the initiative of the mechanization section, farm equipment in Israel is being developed and improved, working in close cooperation with local manufacturers and with farms.

Example: The development of the Merhav tractor which will reduce ground pressing in cultivated areas. The development of the Merhav is a new concept in agricultural mechanization. Eli Gozani is the one who has conceived the

new tractor. He persuaded Military Industries, the Ashot Ashkelon company and the Granot company to develop this tractor. Now it is in operation. It will replace conventional tractors in row crops--cotton and vegetables.

The advantage of the Merhav is doing cultivation jobs in regular tracks and with minimal pressing. This is an original development, the first of its kind in the world. It is no wonder that a large international company is interested in participating in the development of the project. Research institutes in the U.S. are also interested in developing a similar vehicle.

Agricultural instructors and the Ben Dor company in Haifa are promoting the development and production in Israel of a machine for cotton cultivation to reduce cultivation labor. This system will save work in giant tractors for field cultivation and will result in minimal labor.

The tool has already been developed and is being sold to farms. This is an original Israeli development which is the first of its kind in the world. It was done in cooperation with the Technion, agricultural instructors and the Ben Dor company, with the encouragement of the farmers' organization and several farms.

Awards to the Outstanding

At the Agritech 83 fair awards are being given for development and improvement of farm equipment. The farms are now using original equipment and improved equipment which go a long way in upgrading farm machines.

Here are a few examples:

Rani, of Sha'ar Ha'amaqim, has developed and built a mobile irrigation system for cotton fields. The system has been used successfully in that kibbutz.

Granot has developed an effective method and equipment for harvesting wheat for silage in a dual crop area, resulting in labor reduction and greater crops.

Yosi Forman of Mishmar Hasharon has developed a simple sprayer for fruit trees that is cheaper and more efficient, as well as a system for removing dung from chicken coops and other tools.

The repair shop team of Kibbutz Ramat Hashofet has improved a machine for picking peanuts. It picks peanuts left on the surface and underground and thus increases profitability in growing peanuts.

Those are but a few examples of the farm achievements, due to the resourcefulness of farmers in developing new machines and improving existing ones.

The section pays special attention to raising the level of farm shops by providing technical instruction at the Rupin school, publishing a bimonthly called "Mechanization and Engineering in Agriculture" and organizing study missions abroad.

The Farmers and the Mechanization Research Institutes

Two academic institutes in Israel deal with mechanization--the Institute for Farm Engineering at Bet Dagan and the department of farm engineering at the Technion, and the two "maintain a historical division of areas," according to Egozi. Back in the fifties, when the institutes were founded, there was close cooperation between the institutes and the farmers. This resulted in cross-fertilization and the focusing of research on problem areas, the flow of information through "Mechanization and Engineering in Agriculture" and a full disclosure of the ongoing work of the institutes.

In recent years, Egozi points out, relations have weakened, and the time has arrived to strengthen them again, since they are vital for the advancement of agricultural mechanization. (Reprinted from "Hasadeh," July 1983)

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CSO: 4423/176

MORE IDF LAND FORCES PLANNED

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Aug 83 p 1

[Article by Mikha'el Garti: "Field Forces Command Will Soon Become Land Forces Arm"]

[Text] Plans for establishing field forces command have changed in recent weeks and the new command will become the land arm of the IDF parallel to the air and sea arms, instead of the plan that was drawn up 2 months ago according to which the field forces command would have become the overall command of the chief commanders of the armor, the infantry, artillery and engineering corps. The command will be headed by a major general.

The command of the land arm will not be responsible for forces during war but for building and preparing the force.

The command to be established will be responsible for the building of the ground force of the IDF and will be in charge of budgets, manpower, developing warfare means, training, and in an early stage will include field intelligence.

General Dan Shomron has supported the idea of converting the proposed command (at the time when General Israel Tal supported the plan of field forces command) into a command of the land arm.

Although the command of the field forces is an arm command, it will not command the formations in wartime, since they will continue to be under the command of the area command under the direct command of the general staff.

Yesterday the first appointment of the subordination of the chief commands of combat forces to the field forces command was made known. Brig Gen Amos Katz was appointed chief armor officer.

Katz was born in 1941 in Rehovot and served in the armored corps. In the Six Day War he commanded a company which fought in the northern Sinai and was decorated. He also served as regiment commander and brigade second-in-command at the Suez Canal and then went to the U.S. for studies.

In the Yom Kipur War he served as a battalion commander and by the end of the war was promoted to brigade commander.

The chief armor officer served as head of the northern command staff during the Lebanon War. He is married and has two children.

COMPUTER TRAINING FOR SCHOOLCHILDREN SURVEYED

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Yitzhaq Shur: "Computer in Every School"]

[Text] Less than a year ago the chairman of the educational secretariat in the Education and Culture Ministry, David Pur, predicted that within 5 years every student in the school system will know how to use a computer.

According to data submitted to me in October 1982 by the supervisor of computer science instruction in technological schools, Dr Ben-Tzion Berta, computer studies included some 12,000 post-elementary students. Some 40,000 elementary students were using computers. Education Ministry and university experts estimated that 3000 computers were in use in schools in 1983 two-thirds of that number in low income communities as part of the welfare project of the Education Ministry.

Jerusalem seems to be the first city where a careful plan has been prepared for computerizing all elementary and post-elementary schools which will go into effect in the last trimester of the 1983-84 school year, or in fall 1984.

Knesset Member Tamar Eshel, who is in charge of the education portfolio, and Yo'el Shiftan, director of the city education department, have now put on Mayor Kollek's desk a plan for an accelerated introduction of computers into the elementary and post-elementary education system in the city, with preference for the poor neighborhoods. The plan will cost \$1.5 million. The mayor is in favor of the plan in principle. He hopes to raise funds from three sources--donations, the Education Ministry, the city, the Payis lottery and the parents.

Eshel's and Shiftan's basic assumption is that school integration requires educational subsidies, which will enable children from low income families to attain equal opportunity. "A child who will do better in school will improve his self image and will become an achiever in a competitive society," the authors of the plan write.

The uses of the computer in the school system are many and varied:

- a. A tool for doing school work.

- b. The computer study per se--learning computer languages, programming and automatic data processing.
- c. Administrative and pedagogic work of the school, such as schedules, rosters, bookkeeping, grades etc.

Exercises and Tests

The Educational Technology Center in Tel Aviv (ETC) has prepared scores of educational computer programs as part of the CAET (computer aided exercises and tests). The CAET equipment includes a computer unit, 16-32 terminals, an instructor's terminal and a printer. The equipment is installed in an ordinary classroom.

Last year ETC operated in dozens of schools. The main outcome of CAET was the narrowing of the educational gap in the same class. Every teacher knows that the gap in a classroom is a normal thing. In a heterogeneous class a two year gap (if one can indeed measure a gap) is considered normal.

In a social studies class one can join a class even in the middle of a chapter of the Bible or a history course, but not in math or language. In reality there are 4-5 year gaps in the same class. This was reported by former director of the pedagogic centers in the Education Ministry, Shim'on Sharon in a press conference at Sokolov House in October 1981.

According to the Eshel-Shiftan plan, the city of Jerusalem would lease the computers, the educational software, the instruction and expertise of the ETC in Tel Aviv. The acquisition of a computer system including terminals, instruction and service costs \$47,300, including installation and leasing for the first year. Two small or middle size schools can use the same computer.

The computer section at ETC is headed by Dr Louis Assin, who has extensive experience in the use of computers for instruction. In his explanations to the heads of the Education Ministry, Dr Assin maintains that a child can study with a computer without fear of failing on an individual basis.

The CAET system does not teach new materials. The system presents each student, individually, with a series of exercises according to personal level of knowledge, and checks the student's performance. If the student does not attain the class level, a lower level program is provided. The student practices the material learned in class and improves his performance through the use of the computer.

No Creative Thinking

The ETC provides the following programs: Math for grades 1-7; reading comprehension for grades 2-7; English for grades 5-7; shop for grades 1-8; math for grades 7-8; math for grade 6 and grade 8 (for those who did not reach the level of the end of grade 7); reading comprehension for grade 7-8 (for those who did not reach the level of the end of grade 7); shop for grades 7-9, math for grades 7-9.

When the students give the right answer to a question on the terminal screen, the friendly reaction "very good" appears, and the student is given another exercise. If the student makes a mistake, the computer signals, "Wrong, try again." Only after three tries does the computer give the right answer.

First the child becomes acquainted with the computer terminal, the keyboard, the operation and the reading instructions on the screen. During operation, the computer lowers or raises the level of the exercises, in order to help the student reach the point of answering correctly two-thirds of the questions. This is followed by 20 minutes of exercises. If the student scores well, a higher level program is provided, if not, the same level remains or a lower one comes in its place.

Dr Assin has proved through thorough studies, that practicing with the CAET system has doubled the students' rate of progress, on the average. My close contact with the system has shown that the immediate results the teacher receives regarding each student's work in the entire school program every two weeks enable the teacher to adjust the ongoing level of instruction to the real level of the students and the class, rather than follow a general program predetermined by the Education Ministry.

The capability of the CAET system is limited to exercises and testing. It does not deal with material which requires discovery and creative thinking as do some other systems, or for use with Logo language, for example. Why, then, did the educational leaders in Jerusalem and in the development towns choose this system? Says MK Eshel: "The number of teachers who are currently able to use computers independently is limited. The advantage of the CAET system is that it can be acquired as a total system--including teacher instruction and programs."

The plan for computerizing all schools in Jerusalem on a gradual basis includes the upper grades (10-12, if included in the reform plan), or the secondary 9-12 grades before the reform. The purpose of using computers in these grades is different, since the ETC people have not yet produced programs for continuous exercises and testing for those grades. Hence the idea is to teach computer science in these grades, as is done in many technological schools.

The Eshel-Shiftan plan also includes the training of teachers in educational technology during the 1983-84 school vacations. The first lecture is scheduled for the third trimester of 1983-84. The planning takes into account two daily shifts, in order to use the system fully. A third shift will serve student houses, community centers, adult education and other programs.

Learning As You Go Along

Does it pay to introduce computers into the schools? Who will pay for the expensive computers, terminals, printers, instructional manpower, teacher training, and maintenance of the costly systems? Who will fund the preparation of programs, when each hour of computerized instruction requires 60-90

work hours? Where does one get the manpower for the elementary and post-elementary schools, when even higher learning institutions do not have enough manpower?

Strange as it may seem, no one in the educational system is asking these questions. As happened with our ancestors during the exodus from Egypt, once again educators and parents are saying, "We will learn as we go along." The computer is part of the educational system. Whether you like it or not, the computer has become part of life in banks, factories, agriculture, schools and private homes. The price of computers is going down. A good micro-computer with 64 K (the memory and sophistication of a computer are measured by K units) now costs \$2000. The price will keep going down while performance improves.

Three Education Ministry experts, Dr Gid'on Ben-Dror, Nahum Balas, and Dr Yona Peles, prepared a document last year called "Education Outline." Their main conclusion was that computer studies must become part of the post-elementary curriculum. In the first stage the students should become acquainted with the computer. During the 1983-84 school year computers will be used in 20 teacher colleges. The kibbutz teacher college Oranim will provide a high level course for preparing teachers for post-elementary schools. In coming years every student in higher education institutions will have to know how to use a computer.

9565

CSO: 4423/176

BRIEFS

TIES WITH IVORY COAST--Ivory Coast President Houphouet Boigny has finally decided to resume diplomatic relations with Israel--this was reported by JEUNE AFRIQUE, the Arab-African weekly appearing in Paris. A senior source in the Ivory Coast Government told MA'ARIV last night that an official announcement about the resumption of relations is expected in mid-October. The source added that numerous Arab delegations had visited the president recently in order to probe whether there is any truth in the rumors about his intentions, and to try to dissuade him from making this move. He responded by saying that this matter falls within the realm of his country's sovereignty. [Text] [Report by Tamar Golan] [TA191028 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Sep 83 p 1]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH PARAGUAY--An agreement on trade and technological and economic cooperation was signed in Jerusalem last week between Israel and Paraguay. It sets down principles for a substantial expansion in trade. Thus, among other things, Israel will sell Paraguay 'Arava aircraft, agricultural training systems, and pesticides. It will purchase from Paraguay beef, timber and coffee. Last year Israeli exports to Paraguay totaled \$7 million, while imports from Paraguay totaled \$600,000. [Text] [TA242005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Sep 83]

OIL FROM EGYPT--Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i spoke yesterday in Cairo with Deputy Prime Minister and Oil Minister Ahmad 'Izz-al-Din Hilal regarding oil. An Israeli spokesman said that they discussed among other things the fluctuations in the price of oil and added that there was no problem in the oil agreements between the two countries. Egypt sells Israel 2 million tons of crude oil a year for \$500 million, which represents one-third of the oil consumption of Israel. The oil agreement between the two countries was signed as part of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in 1979. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 3] 9565

CSO: 4423/176

LEBANON

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSSES LEBANON'S SURVIVAL

NC021821 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] [Phalangist party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil emphasized in a press statement that the battle which Lebanon is now experiencing is a decisive one: either Lebanon will be or it will not be. He said that for 10 years now, the Lebanese have been sacrificing their lives for the sake of Lebanon's survival--in other words, for defending the Lebanese formula which in itself is a civilization.

The Phalangist leader pointed out that because of the situation which arose in 1975, the Christians were compelled to take up arms to defend themselves. Had they not resorted to this method, Lebanon would have vanished. He added that the credit for Lebanon's survival goes to the Lebanese forces which defended this homeland--the homeland of freedoms and not a Christian or a Muslim homeland.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil pointed out that the saboteurs exploited the prevalence of security during a certain period in Lebanon and turned the conflict into a sectarian one. For this reason, the Christians were compelled to defend themselves in the mountain. The story of the mountain is one of the survival of the Christians. He added: Our only concern is the emergence of the Lebanese state and the army's assumption of responsibility in all of Lebanon. The only thing that can save Lebanon is the Lebanese formula which needs development and (?modification), according to the Phalangist leader.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil emphasized that Lebanon has not reached the state of partition, but the stage of its survival. He added: The battle we are experiencing is a battle of survival. Had the Palestinians carried out a battle similar to the one which the Lebanese have been carrying out since 1975, they would not have left Palestine. Had we not stood fast in our country, we would have immigrated or would have been displaced like others.

CSO: 4400/10

JUNBLATT EXPLAINS PREFERENCE FOR SYRIA

LD010858 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] In Lebanon one tries to ignore the sound of guns. The few skirmishes yesterday in the al-Shuf mountains have not managed to dent the cease-fire agreement. It is a fragile peace which, nonetheless, has been holding since Monday. The military blockades set up on the road leading to the airport are on the point of being dismantled. This being said, the UN Security Council did not manage to agree last night on the sending of observers to Lebanon. Suddenly everyone in Lebanon is trying to explain his position. The Druze leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, in an interview with Alain Menargues does not conceal his preference--Syria rather than the Christians.

[Begin recording] [Junblatt] Between the [word indistinct] and Syria I have chosen Syria and I will always do so. Let that be clear to everybody. Between the American (?marines) and the Syrian(?fighters) I would chose Syria.

[Menargues] Would you go as far as to talk about a Lebanon annexed by Syria?

[Junblatt] To start with, Lebanon is a country which I contest as a formula because it is a formula that favors the Maronites against everybody else. If there were a just Lebanon, a just political formula for everybody then perhaps I would approve of what is called Lebanese independence and sovereignty. Our margin for maneuvering is currently limited, I must admit, by Amin al-Jumayyil's policy, and by the fact of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Thus we find ourselves completely in line with Syrian policy. Yes, this is true. If there is national initiative, national dialogue, a possibility of entente with Amin al-Jumayyil, then there would be a much wider margin for maneuver, and if there is a challenging of the agreement, then certainly yes.... [end recording]

CSO: 4400/10

LEBANON

BRIEFS

OIL TO AZ-ZAHRANI TO STOP--The Saudi TAPLINE [trans Arabian pipeline] company has decided to stop pumping oil to the az-Zahrani refinery in the south as of the beginning of the coming year. Thus, the transport of oil to Lebanon will be confined to the Tripoli refinery from Iraq through Syria. [Text] [NC302210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2145 GMT 30 Sep 83]

SHAM'UN FAVORS NEW GOVERNMENT--Former President Camille Sham'un said the National Liberal Party's Political Council has decided to adopt a proposal by Deputy Nadim Salim that the dialogue committee be substituted by a new government that will tackle all issues, above all relations with Syria, and that will solve all outstanding matters between the two countries. He said this proposal is positive and is designed to normalize bilateral relations as part of an agreement that will safeguard their interests, absolute sovereignty, and security. Sham'un said: Now that this constructive decision has been adopted, it has become incumbent on Lebanese and Syrian officials to assume their responsibility in this respect without delay. As for the issue of international observers to supervise the cease-fire, this has become a secondary issue subject to the atmosphere that will dominate the Lebanese-Syrian negotiations. [Text] [NC011218 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Oct 83]

DRUZE REPORTEDLY TRAINED BY MOSAD--Informed sources told the Voice of Lebanon that high-ranking French officials recently received information indicating that 4,000 Druze received continuous training in Israel on various kinds of weapons and communications equipment. Some of these druze also received special training by MOSAD on acts of espionage and sabotage. The training program was supervised by IDF and MOSAD officers, and a Druze committee comprising Hisham Nasir ad-Din, Dawud Samid, Anwar al-Fatayri, 'Atif Sallum and Shaykh Mursil Nasr. [Text] [NC010750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4400/10

QATAR

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN NEWS AGENCY--QNA Cooperation--A daily 24-hour exchange of news between the MALAYSIAN NEWS AGENCY and QNA began through the satellites today. This comes within the framework of expanding the services of QNA. [Summary]
[GF291338 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT 28 Sep 83]

CSO: 4400/9

WHEAT PRODUCTION, DIFFICULTIES REVIEWED

Harvest in Provinces

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 31 Jul 83 p 4

[Text] Grain purchase operations are proceeding in most governorates of the country according to the plan set by the General Organization for Grain Trade and Processing. Purchase operations have met with great success, enthusiasm and cooperation from farmers in the various provinces through the permanent centers in the provincial centers and the seasonal centers in the rest of the regions. Meanwhile, grain purchase operations in al-Suwayda' province took a different form as the crisis between the office and the farmers was aggravated because of the obstacles placed by the office in front of farmers who wish to deal with it in al-Suwayda'.

Brother Shihadah Abu-Zaydan, head of the al-Suwayda' farmers' union, emphasized that the grain marketing crisis between the farmers and the grain office worsens day after day because of the obstacles placed by the office in front of the farmers who wish to deal with it. The office's pretext is the unavailability of means of transportation at the grain organization's branch and a manpower shortage for loading and unloading, and this is in addition to the organization's occasional act of charging farmers with expenses, giving them empty bags for 450 Syrian piasters [each], and paying for only the grain [they contain] when it buys them back.

The farmers union council in the governorate held an expanded meeting under the chairmanship of the head of the union, in which causes and consequences of these obstacles and the means to avoid these negative aspects were discussed. The council also discussed the subject of selling juice grapes to the distillation company in the governorate and the current preparations by the marketing office of the union to sell apples and table grapes to the Vegetables and Fruits Company, in addition to the evaluation of the performance of the farmers associations and the union during the past period.

In Dar'a, marketing operations for grain crops with wheat at the forefront continue according to the plan set for this year amidst great success due to the vigilance of the farmers and their interest in supporting their national economy.

Marketing operations are carried out in the permanent centers in Dar'a, and in the seasonal [centers] in the rest of the regions.

The price chamber, which was created in the marketing centers this year for the first time, is perfectly performing the duties it has been charged with.

On another matter, engineer Farid Khattab, director of agriculture and agrarian reform in the governorate expected that the wheat production in the current season will reach 120,000 tons as the areas set for cultivation have been exceeded by 200,000 dunums. Thus, the areas cultivated with wheat were up to 830,000 dunums. This year's season is considered one of the best agricultural seasons in the governorate.

In Aleppo, operations for marketing grain in bags and in bulk continue. [Wheat] is expected to be ready for marketing late next August. Centers belonging to the organization's branch in the city will steadily continue to receive marketed grains permanently and throughout the year.

Eng Mahmud Hindawi, head of the domestic marketing and storage section in Aleppo, stated that the total purchases of grain by the Aleppo branch up to last Friday were as follows: 51,462 tons of Mexican and hard wheat, including 283 tons of bags; 7,301 tons of white and black barley all packed in sacks; 2,815 tons of red lentils; and 1,908 tons of white and Dar'uzi chick peas.

A total of 53,180 bags have been sold to the producing farmers, including 650 used bags.

Production Improvement

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Aug 83 p 7

[Article by Ahmad Mardini]

[Text] Wheat is among the most valuable and most important food grains in temperate regions. Its food value stems from its content of starch and nitrogenous materials. It is a cereal grass of two kinds: hard wheat, which is good for bread making, and another soft kind which is good for pastry making.

The Syrian Arab region is considered among the Arab nations producing wheat in large amounts due to the availability of good lands for its plantation. But what happened during the last decade in the field of wheat production in the country?

Two major reasons made it impossible to produce sufficient wheat for the consumer. They are: the population growth from about six million to more than nine million; and the worsening climatic conditions in general.

[These factors] led to the importation of quantities of wheat to bridge the deficit and provide the consumer with his needs.

To get acquainted with wheat conditions in the country during the recent years, we thought of meeting with Dr Mustafa Hasan, director general of the General Organization for Grain Trade and Processing. He revealed to us some of the organization's activities and projects in the field of supplying and processing grains.

An Overview

To start with, a general view of the organization's development, functions and activities must be presented. In 1941, International Supplies was created and its task in Syria was to seize the people's food and give it to the Allied Armies. In 1951 following the abolition of International Supplies the grain office was created and was charged with satisfying the country's need for wheat and to work to parallel to the merchants to maintain a balance between the domestic and foreign market prices.

In 1963, and after the glorious March 8 revolution, new tasks were added to the grain office, including managing and utilizing the nationalized mills in the country, supplying the country's need for wheat whether through domestic production or imports. Its name became the General Authority for Grains and Mills. During that period, the authority was the first among the organizations and companies of the public sector to reinforce the march of the socialist line in the country. That role was clear in the tasks that the authority carried out.

Under the corrective movement led by the struggler comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the organization's activity expanded remarkably in the commercial, industrial and investment fields.

In implementation of legislative decree No 18 for 1974, decree No 1125 for 1975 was issued, and thus the organization was renamed as the General Authority for Grain Trade and Processing, instead of the General Authority for Grains and Mills.

The Organization's Tasks

The fundamental tasks of the General Organization for Grain Trade and Processing are many, including:

- marketing grain crops domestically and externally;
- practicing domestic trade and opening centers for marketing grains, agricultural crops and domestic jute bags within the scope of its task to provide the needs for consumption, processing and exporting, and to eliminate the role of the middleman;
- practicing foreign trade for itself and on behalf of the companies belonging to it in the fields of grains, jute sacks, mills, bakeries, the lentil processing plant, machinery, spare parts, and all materials necessary for achieving its goals;

- establishing, developing and utilizing storage facilities and marketing centers;
- taking the necessary measures to maintain the warehouses belonging to it;
- making the studies and decisions necessary for specifying grains and methods of their purchase;
- establishing and developing mills, lentil processing plants, bakeries, storage facilities, complexes and buildings;
- arranging training sessions to qualify technical personnel; and
- supervising the companies under its auspices, which are: the General Company for Mills, and the General Company for Bakeries

The Organization's Activities

Starting with the fundamental functions mentioned above, the organization performs the following activities:

- domestic purchases;
- foreign purchases (imports);
- domestic sales;
- foreign sales (exports);
- storing purchases of grains and sacks in warehouses;
- establishing investment products within its competence.

Wheat Areas And Production

Now that we have talked about the organization in general, we move to talking about cultivating and producing wheat. The cultivated areas and production during the previous 4 years were as follows: In 1980, the cultivated area was 1,449,144 hectares and the production 2,225,845 tons. In 1981, the cultivated area was 1,253,279 hectares and the production 3,086,130 tons. In 1982, the cultivated area was 1,212,710 hectares and the production 1,544,024. Finally, in this year's season, 1983, the cultivated area was 1,278,425 hectares and the production 1,562,667 tons.

Purchase Prices from the Farmer

Concerning wheat purchased from the farmer, the organization seeks to strengthen him and give him a rewarding price appropriate for the effort he exerts. Wheat purchase prices have remarkably escalated during the last 4 years as the following figures show:

In 1980, the purchase price per ton was SL810 for [hard] wheat, and SL710 for the soft. In 1981, the purchase price per ton was SL1050 for the hard and SL950 for the soft. In 1981, the purchase price per ton was SL1320 for the hard and SL1190 for the soft. This year, 1983, the purchase price per ton was SL1380 for the hard and SL1320 for the soft.

In addition to the set official prices, incentive rewards are granted to cultivators who deliver their wheat crops to the cooperative societies. The incentive reward is SL30 per ton and the objective is to encourage cooperative production. [Examining] prices offered in this season, 1983, we notice they are rewarding and far higher than the world prices.

Development Of Purchase Centers

In the process of reaching the producer in his field and eliminating the role of the middleman in order to deepen the socialist line, purchase centers opened by the organization developed in the following pattern:

In 1980, the number of permanent and seasonal purchase centers and marketing committees was 113. It increased to 115 during 1981. In 1982, there were 120 centers; and 88 centers were opened in 1983 to cover all production regions. The organization purchases wheat from citizens and estimates consumption needs and the available milling capacity. The deficit is then estimated and imported in addition to maintaining an annual reserve of the substance.

The Bag Experiment

In 1983, the organization took a vast and important positive step to reduce marketing expenses for the farmer and the state by following the procedure for purchasing grains, especially wheat, without sacks, in silo and other centers, in addition to the purchase of grain in sacks.

This experiment reduces packing, loading and unloading costs, in addition to saving the citizen's time. The experiment is still in its early stage. During the coming years, most of the brother farmers will equip their vehicles and means of transportation in a way suitable for purchasing without sacks (in bulk) because of the savings in costs and effort proven to them.

Means To Achieve Increased Production And To Improve It

There are many interacting factors deeply affecting the development of production, increasing it and improving its quality, including:

- the type of seeds offered to the brother farmers;
- the farmer's care for his land in terms of plowing and uprooting weeds and other substances;
- adequate fertilization of the land and the kind of fertilizer;

- fighting diseases and insects at an early stage
- enlightening the brother farmers through agricultural guidance and cooperative societies.

These factors are the responsibility of various authorities including the Seeds Propagation Organization, the General Federation for Farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

Investment Projects

In conclusion, the most prominent investment projects which are being implemented and followed up by the organization must be mentioned. The most prominent of such projects are:

1. The Project for Building Automated Mills and Their Warehouses

The objective is to increase the available milling capacity to meet the country's need for flour and bread--the citizen's principle staple; to employ manpower locally and provide citizens with job opportunities; and to avoid critical shortages of flour. For this reason, the organization implemented the mill construction project, comprising the construction of 11 mills with a daily capacity of 3,000 tons of wheat. Ten of the mills are now operating in nine governorates.

In addition to this project, there is another, a new one, in which the organization is contracting 10 new mills with a daily capacity of 2,500 tons of wheat. The project will begin to operate this year.

2. Project for the Construction of Wheat Silos in al-Hasakah Governorate

This project aims at increasing wheat storage capacity in al-Hasakah province, the first in production. Accordingly, seven silos will be built with a total storage capacity of 15,000 tons. The silos are distributed among the following districts:

Tall Tamir, R'as al-'Ayn, Mabrukah, the 47, al-Qamishli, Tall Birak and al-Malikiyah.

Another Project

There are, in addition, other projects including the construction of 72 storehouses with a total storage capacity estimated at 278,000 tons distributed among and within Damascus, Dayr al-Zawr, Tartus, Dar'a, al-Suwayda', Idlib and Hamah governorates.

Finally

From the above, we notice the great attention given by the state to the production of grains in general, and wheat in particular. Yet, we also notice through the above figures on wheat quantities that there is

a slowdown in the amounts produced for several reasons, the most important of which are the external determinants, namely, such various climatic factors as rain and temperature, and the resulting production fluctuations from one year to the other. In order to reduce the causes of depressed production, other causes must be eliminated, especially these which can be humanly remedied. [The cure includes] improving soil conditions, picking good quality seeds, fertilizing crops, using the necessary insecticides, and rendering complete attention to the crops in order to harvest the best results in quantitative and qualitative terms.

12357

CSO: 4404/588

PHOSPHATE PRODUCTION, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Ten-Fold Increase Expected

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 31 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] The General Company for Phosphates in the Syrian Arab region realized a production increase in 1982. Annual production was up to 1 million tons, from 800,000 tons in 1980 and 500,000 tons in 1975.

The company is implementing two major projects. The first is for expanding storage capacity. Costing SL15 million, it calls for building silos to accommodate 100,000 storage tons.

The second project seeks to increase productivity through digging 40 new wells so that production will be up to 5 million tons in 1985.

The company will have thus scored a record growth by increasing its production 10 fold--from 500,000 tons to 5 million tons during only 10 years (1975-1985), especially since the company is currently facing a shortage of washing units necessary for purifying and refining phosphate. The required project costs SL150 million.

Production Difficulties

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 3 Aug 83 p 7

[Article by Muhammad Zurayqa]

[Excerpts] The General Company for Phosphates and Mines was established in the country to utilize raw phosphate from mines in the Syrian desert.

To shed light on the concentration and drying plants in Khunayfis mines, Eng Khadr Qassas, director of mines, told us that there are two plants in the Khunayfis mines. The first is old and is estimated to produce 300,000 tons of concentrated phosphates annually. With some modification made in 1980, its production increased to 400,000 tons. P205 content ranges between 31.5 and 32 percent of the produced material.

The second plant is very recent and was initiated on the 20th anniversary of the glorious March 8 revolution, and plant operations began on the initiation date. This plant is designed to produce ground phosphate and it has a production capacity of some 1 million tons of concentrated phosphate.

It is worth mentioning that the new plant was constructed and is being supervised by Syrian engineers, workers and technicians--a factor saving a great deal of hard currency for the country and empowering our technicians with the ability to perform similar tasks.

Drying Unit

It was created in 1978 with a production capacity equal to the capacity of the old plant--400,000 tons annually, and it includes a single furnace. Work is being performed in the unit to dry the phosphate before it is carried to processing and export centers. Phosphate is transmitted by belts to the furnace whose temperature ranges between 100 and 1100°C. When this operation is over the phosphate is free of humidity, estimated to constitute 11 percent of its in Khunayfis.

The 1983 Plan

The mines directorate, in its 1983 plan, decided to produce 400,000 tons of concentrated phosphate, using the old plant. But it could not operate the new plant whose annual production capacity is up to 1 million tons, due to the unavailability of mining machinery and spare parts for the crushers and the machinery.

The directorate this year also decided to open a new drying unit in the Khunayfis mines. Mr Qassas, director of the mines, stated that all machinery and equipment had arrived in Tartus harbor and would be forwarded soon [to the site]. It is expected to be in service next year with a 400,000 tons capacity.

The directorate also decided to open a unit to separate dust, another to granulate and roll the phosphate to free it from dust. The project aims at increasing the economic value of the phosphates, especially [the elimination of] dust which contains 32 percent of P2O5. The unit is useful in protecting workers against exposure to hazards resulting from dust which spreads in the fields and residential districts.

Production In Two Years

An amount of 386,930 tons of concentrated phosphates was produced in 1982, and the operations level was at 90.8 percent. Maximum operations were not possible because the plant remained idle for 2 months as a result of the missing spare parts for the plant's crushers. Meanwhile, quantities produced by the directorate in 1981 represented 115 percent of the plan.

No Ailments Emerged

Concerning occupational illnesses, the director says, "No occupational ailments have so far emerged, although some workers have been in mines for more than 13 years."

For some time, the directorate has been offering meals to all working personnel, and has set a monthly meal plan for this purpose. A worker receives a SL700 monthly food allowance.

We Ask For Night Differential

Worker 'Ali Ibrahim Says, "I am a dumper driver. I carry raw phosphate from the mine to the feeder opening, and have been performing this task for more than 5 years, and I have yet to acquire the speciality allowance [allocated] for this work."

Worker Muhammad al-Ahmad, a shift chief who worked in the control section of the old plant, says,

"My colleagues and I control the machines. This section is the throbbing heart of the plant. What we ask for is pyament of the night differential: each hour of work equals one hour and half [of pay], according to the labor law. This system is followed in the public sector companies like the refinery and the General Company for Fertilizers and Electricity."

Other Demands

Comrade Badi' Satuf, deputy secretary of the vocational team in the mines, says, "650 engineers, technicians and laborers work in Khunayfis mines. They suffer many difficulties, including remoteness from populated areas. The mines are about 150 kilometers from Kims, and 70 kilometers from Tudmur." He maintains that the team is cooperating with the administration to achieve work interests and provide families of the workers with needed materials and requisites.

Some services are available for houses, such as the presence of a bakery, an elementary school accommodating more than 400 boys and girls, a preparatory school, and a police station. But we need a kindergarten for the workers' children, and potable water supplied perpetually and permanently. We ask for an increase in the staff's nature-of-work allowance because [the present one] does not level up with the hazards to which the workers and their families are exposed, since there is no difference between the plant and the populated area because of the closeness of the residential complexes to the plant. We also demand that incentives are to be granted to some individuals.

12357

CSO: 4404/588

SYRIA

OPPOSITION CLAIMS ARRESTS MADE BY SECURITY ORGANS

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 301, 29 Aug 83 p 12

[Text] Sources in the Syrian opposition have announced that the security authorities have made widespread arrests in Damascus, al-Ladhiqiyah, Aleppo, al-Suwayda', and al-Hasakah during the last 3 months, and that clashes have taken place in Damascus and Aleppo (region) quarters and villages in the al-Zawiyah Mountains between the inhabitants and the security forces.

The opposition sources say that arrests in Homs are currently being supervised by Mustafa Ayyub, chief of the national security intelligence branch, instead of by Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the military intelligence branch, who is now on "special" duty in the al-Biqah'.

CSO: 4404/24

DAMASCUS RADIO CARRIES PSP CONDITIONS FOR ACCORD

JN302142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today stated the following:

We believe in a comprehensive national dialogue that is capable of achieving a just accord, a just peace and a sound balance that may lead to an end to all factional domination and sectarian hegemony and all types of U.S. and Zionist presence, and destroys all the schemes of the hostile war and partition.

We outline the following aims, principles and premises for accord:

1. Political freedom for all Lebanese forces, parties, bodies, groupings, unions and dignitaries in all political fields.
2. Provision of rights, equality, justice and equal opportunities for everyone without exception or discrimination between the one people. An end to forms of monopolization and exploitation and to all forms of poverty, unemployment, disease and backwardness.
3. Equal development of all areas, classes and factions and the return of all inhabitants and the expelled to their towns and villages and the extension of compensation and assistance to them.
4. Administrative and secular development and construction and an end to sectarianism in parliamentary employment and elections and in all government institutions on the basis of popular democracy.
5. The attainment of Lebanon's unity, freedom, democracy, and Arabish within a comprehensive, clear, practical and firm relationship with the Arab nation, particularly with a special one, Syria, based on the ties of history, geography, culture, tradition, expectation, language and common destiny. The rejection of the humiliating 17 May agreement with Israel and the refusal to destroy and alter the unwavering realities and principles of Arab history and destiny in Lebanon.
6. An end to all forms of U.S. and foreign domination, hegemony, and neo-colonialism, and an end to all dispersion, division, and partition that is

intended to be imposed on the people through political decentralization preparatory to political partitioning. We agree to an administrative decentralization that contributes to advancement, construction and development and makes the Lebanese citizen's life an easy one.

7. A balanced and sound dealing with the world and respect of the contemporary progressive importance of the USSR and the socialist countries that helped in the Arabs' social, economic, and scientific advancement and progress.

8. Thought, knowledge, education based on democratic, secular, Arab, humanitarian, spiritual, moral, cultural, national, and Pan-Arab principles. These will play a present and future role in making and promoting the individual and the homeland based on firm foundations that will contribute to construction in order to end the ruination and damage caused by the civil war, foreign aggression, and Zionist and reactionary destruction.

From these premises we believe in dialogue and the need for accord following the 8-year war, its tragedies, massacres, and horrific calamities. However, we believe in this within the bases that achieve a balanced, just, honorable, and free peace for all the Lebanese people.

CSO: 4400/9

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

PAPERS ON GULF WAR--In their editorials today, the daily newspapers commented on what is going on in the Lebanese scene and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The newspapers AL-ITTIHAD, AL-FAJR and AL-KHALIJ commented on the Iraqi-Iranian war, expressing their deep concern over its continuation, a thing which will could lead to the involvement of superpowers in the region. The three newspapers expressed satisfaction over and support for the proposal Iraq presented to the United Nations to form a neutral arbitration committee to determine the party which started the war and which will bear responsibility for its continuation. [From press review] [Excerpts] [GF010704 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4400/9

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS OF FAMILY PLANNING NOTED

Colombo DAILY MIRROR in English 3 Sep 83 p.7

[Article by Moses Manoharan]

[Text] INDIA's family planning programme, overcoming much of the suspicion aroused by an enforced sterilisation campaign in the mid-1970s, now annually averts millions of Births by strictly voluntary methods.

More than 11 million Indians accepted Birth control methods in 1982, the highest number in years.

"It's now a purely voluntary approach where anyone can select whatever method they prefer," one health official said.

"Last year's success shows that we can stabilise our population at 1.2 billion by 2050 as officially predicted.

International experts warn however that India may overtake China, which has more than one billion people, as the world's most populous nation next century.

India's population, now 711 million, has doubled since it gained independence from Britain in 1947 and could double again in 32 years unless the rate of increase, now estimated to be higher than China, is checked.

Recent family planning successes are unlikely to be repeated because a baby boom in the last two decades has swollen the reproductive age group into which three million Indians enter for every million that leave, experts said.

"We are on shifting sands really and the gap between what we need to do and what we achieve is getting bigger," family planning foundation of India director Rami Chabra told Reuters.

Chabra said even last year's success was only 85 per cent of the government's target for that year and was therefore a major cause for worry.

"But a more serious cause for worry is the fact that officials are taking for granted this phenomenal increase as a linear pattern—that it will continue," she said.

Experts believe the last year's success cannot be sustained because statistics show the increase was largely due to the acceptance of Birth control by middle-age women after the stigma of the enforced campaign was removed.

The middle-aged group's demand has now been met and what remains is the much larger number of young people, Chabra said, adding that not much had been done to bring them within the family planning net.

In tribal communities in Northeast India, birth control is feared as a threat to diminishing tribes and the campaign has a low success rate there, health officials said.

It is also unsuccessful in poverty-ridden and low literacy states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in Northern India which account for about 25 per cent of the country's population.

It is most successful in the prosperous farming state of Punjab in North India and highly literate Kerala in the South, they said.

The programme has averted 54.3 million Births since 1956, but the long term goal of achieving a Birth rate of 21 per thousand by 2000 is still distant. The 1981 rate was 83.2.

Officials hope 60 per cent of couples in the reproductive age group will be covered by the programme before the next century, compared with 26 per cent until March this year.

The programme achieved what appeared to be a miracle in 1975 and 1976 when millions were sterilised by surgeons at street corner operating theatres under a drastic campaign promoted by the late Sanjay Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

But it caused deep resentment and fear among India's poor, towards whom it was mainly aimed. Reports of forced sterilisation of unsuspecting youths fuelled the ill-feeling.

Sanjay Gandhi's campaign is believed to be a major factor in his mother's defeat in the 1977 elections.

But some health officials believe the Janata Government which followed did as much damage when its Health Minister advocated sexual abstinence as the best form of Birth control.

The campaign regained some vigour only after Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980, they said.

"Ultimately, a broad approach is necessary to solve India's population problem and the critical factor is the improvement of the status of woman in Indian society," Chabra said.

In rural India; where family planning is most needed, a woman's status is lowest and the man most irresponsible, she said. "Woman is mainly for creating cheap male farm labour."

"Study after study has shown that she is subjected to closely spaced pregnancies after which the man often walks out on her for a younger woman or migrates to another village in search of a job. And the woman is left to bring up the kids.

About six million women still resort to illegal abortions annually because facilities for legal operations are inadequate or women did not even know they existed, Chabra said.

Only 400,000 women have legal abortions each year.

"It is a failure of our health and education systems," Chabra said, adding that the campaign could soon reach a plateau with only middle-aged women and a few enlightened young people using Birth control.

CSO: 4600/04

BRIEFS

INDIAN PAPER'S COMMENTS ON GANDHI--ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15--Commenting on Mrs. Gandhi's references to the recent disturbances in Sind, an Indian weekly "The Organiser has posed a question whether Mrs. Gandhi's expressed concern is yet another" pre-poll ploy, a diversionary tactic to overshadow domestic problems". However, there is no doubt that it could have far-reaching consequences on the future of the Indo-Pak Sub-continent, said the weekly, in its September 11-18 issue. The Organiser also questioned Mrs. Gandhi's action in having the concern repeated through her ministers in Parliament and the Indian Ambassador in Islamabad. "There are also reports of large-scale dumping of Indian money and arms in Sind", it disclosed. The weekly recalled that it had been in the air for sometime that Mrs. Gandhi would embark on a major operation against Pakistan before the next general election. Defence sources had been putting out such stories from time to time in the last two years--having fallen silent only since the NAM Summit, observed the Organiser. [Karachi DAWN in English 16 Sep 83 p 14]

CSO: 4600/04

U.S. ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING SAUDI ATTITUDE TOWARD HAJJ

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] MECCA, Sept. 14 (IRNA)--Imam Khomeini's representative and leader of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojjatoleslam Khoeiniha, said here today that the United States had always intended to weaken the global significance of the Hajj because Washington believed that if both the political and religious aspects of the Hajj were to be performed to the full, then it would be a threat to the interests of the United States. He indicated that the attack of the Saudi police on Iranian demonstrations in Mecca yesterday had been instigated also by the group of so-called Muslim governments which are reluctant to fight against the Zionist regime. Khoeiniha declared that about 25 to 30 Iranian pilgrims had been injured in the attack by the Saudi police yesterday, all of whom were now in a satisfactory condition. The following are excerpts from his interview with representatives from Iran's media here today:

"The demonstration by the Iranian pilgrims yesterday were impressive and the Saudi officials referred to it as a 'massive' demonstration. We had figured that the Saudi officials would act discreetly and tactfully, in keeping with their own ultimate interests. However, based on what we witnessed in Mecca, since they thought they could check the progress of the Iranian pilgrims by setting upon them a several thousand strong police force. They tried to disrupt the rank of the Iranian pilgrims by setting police upon them, but the efforts of the Saudi police were thwarted. This action on the part of the Saudi police betrayed the Saudis' imprudence and indiscretion...

The Hajj is both a political and religious ritual. The massive assembly of Muslims of the world in Mecca has both political and religious dimensions. Islam and the Hajj ritual have attained their true status in the contemporary world. The enormous demonstrations yesterday proved that the Iranian people totally support the Islamic Revolution. The United States unable to prevent the pilgrims from coming to Mecca is trying to make this Hajj devoid of its original capacity. It is trying to ensure that the million-strong assembly of world Muslims in Mecca gather in a routine manner, without considering the Hajj's inherent implications... To the Saudi government, the Hajj is the number one issue, oil being the second. The United States is openly concerned about the Hajj, and it knows that, if Washington fails to support the Saudi government, then it is likely that the ritual will be transformed into a realistic Hajj, reminiscent of Abraham, this would pose a serious threat to the United States...

"On the surface Muslim governments pretend to be against Israel but, in reality, they neither dare fight Israel, nor wish to do so. These governments are cheating their own people by telling their own pilgrims not to participate in such demonstrations. The attack on Iranian pilgrims was not unprecedented in Mecca, we have seen the likes of it in past years.

CSO: 4600/5

IRAN THREATENS TO STOP OIL SHIPMENTS FROM GULF

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] TEHRAN (IRNA)--President Seyyed Ali Khamenei said here Sunday that those who claimed that the Moslem Ummah had advised Iranians whether or not to chant slogans were mistaken reiterating that as long as international imperialism existed in the world, Moslems would not experience calm.

He added that Moslem brethren and Hajj pilgrims here were not told to chant slogans during Hajj ceremonies, rather they deemed it their responsibility. He said that for revolutionary Moslems of Iran chanting slogans against imperialism Zionism and all those blocking God's way, it did not matter whether the slogans were chanted in Islamic Iran, or in Mecca or Medina.

Addressing a massive congregational prayers at Tehran University on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha this morning, the president noted that for a Moslem it did not matter whether slogans of "Death to International Imperialism" were chanted either in his own country or in another country or during Hajj gathering.

He stressed that this was a Qoranic injunction and those who followed a way other than this had not grasped the message of Islam and the Qoran yet and their claims of being Islamic were empty pretentions.

President Khamenei said that various events had happened in the Islamic world during the past year, adding that Islamic and anti-imperialistic sentiments had disturbed the equations of the superpowers.

Calculations of international imperialism failed in connection with the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the Iranian people and Islamic movements could be felt elsewhere in the world such as in Lebanon, Chad, and in Afghanistan, the president remarked.

Struggles of Moslem Ummah against international imperialism had led to the advance of Islam to the extent that in Lebanon, where they thought they could control this centre of Palestinian forces, they were slapped in the face by Moslem Lebanese people, he said.

Aggressive forces in Lebanon, president Khamenei noted, were faced with the resistance of its Moslem masses and history will be repeated there as with Nazis, or the French and Americans in Algeria and in Vietnam.

He said there was no doubt that the US, by entering Lebanon, and France, by interfering in Chad, would receive no fruitful results.

Today the Islamic movement is flourishing in the world, the president said adding that the superpowers, through their lackeys, had threatened that if the Iraq-Iran war was not ended, they would interfere.

But, he remarked, if the superpowers and all the regional rulers interfered in this respect, they would all be crushed in the march of the region's peoples.

President Khamenei stressed that no matter what type of weaponry was put at the disposal of the Iraqi regime, it would not have the least effect in the fate of the Iraqi imposed war. He said he wondered whether France attached any importance to its future relations with the people of Iran and Iraq, for it still supports a regime which had committed extreme tyranny against

CSO: 4600/6

EDITORIAL ANALYZES STATUS OF LEBANON AS 'WESTERN LABORATORY'

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Lebanon, a Western Laboratory"]

[Text] During World War II, the superpowers under the allied banner resisted their enemies with regular armies in a classical war. Today, the two most powerful military powers are fighting against the Muslim Lebanese. What is actually happening in Lebanon? And what is going to happen in Lebanon that these powers have now mobilized several aircraft carriers and hundreds of ultra-modern aircrafts to make war in Lebanon? Against whom are the British, Italian, French and the US forces who consider themselves powerful armies, mobilizing to encounter?

Do they wish to claim as usual that they are despatching forces to Lebanon to counter a Soviet threat? If this is so then why do US government officials keep silent over the massacre of the deprived Lebanese Muslims?

It is better to look at the Lebanese issue from a fresh perspective, so that the present trend of events can be better analyzed.

In order to do this it perhaps becomes necessary to have a closer look at the composition of the forces intervening in the Lebanese crisis. According to reports, a major part of the US forces including the marines, in Lebanon are composed of Black Americans.

According to available reports, Pentagon officials, through persuasion and promises entice Black Americans to join the country's forces of aggression. The Pentagon insists on having it thus, because it wants to check reaction among officials in Washington as well as any waves of opposition against the activity of US forces in Lebanon. In other words, Black Americans are considered the US forces' suicide squad in Lebanon. Black Americans have always been prime front line candidates in the Pentagon's recruitment campaign. However, when that same Black man is seeking employment, he is put at the bottom of the list; because according to the unwritten law of racists, a white man necessarily has priority over a Black man in the matter of employment. Moreover whenever the enemy sees an imminent crisis, he immediately takes steps to check it.

Zionists, Perpetrators of a New Crusade

The present war, is one quite unique from other wars; and the basic difference is that this time the so-called Zionist Jews have become the actual perpetrators of the new crusade. They ignited the war in Lebanon and when it escalated, the Zionists outwardly sought help from the forces of the Christian countries. In reality however, the Zionists are trying to involve these countries in a war against Muslims. The Zionists are gradually withdrawing from the war because they are certain that the flames of the new crusade will not be extinguished easily.

Israeli government officials have explicitly declared that there is no more need for the direct intervention of the Zionist army in the war. But to keep the flames of war burning in Lebanon, the Zionists need logistical help; and in fact, Israel believes that it may have to intervene once again in Lebanon. The Zionists have threatened that the Israeli forces will directly intervene in Lebanon if the Phalangist regime becomes threatened.

Right now, telling signs of an Israeli intervention can be seen. The Phalangist regime of Lebanon has threatened that if the present trend continues, it will sign peace agreement with the Zionists and call for their help.

Political observers say that the war in Lebanon is not moving according to Zionist plans and has in fact reached a stalemate. This is because Israel is incapable of enduring protracted war. Thus, the Zionists want to change increasing anti-Zionist sentiments into anti-Christian ones. However, this vicious Israeli scheme has not yet materialized.

The Zionists want to drag the Crusaders' intervention forces into Lebanon; and by extending the presence of these forces, to alleviate Western fears of an all out war in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Initially, the intervening forces were temporarily deployed in Lebanon in order to maintain peace. Later their stay was extended; and today instead of peace-keeping these forces are defending themselves against the heavy onslaught of the Muslim forces. In fact Lebanon has become tiny Laboratory for the West. If they can overcome the Muslims there, then they will enter into a direct war against the Muslims elsewhere; and the Syrians would be next. Washington never imagined that it would have to become entangled in an all out war in Lebanon in order to overpower the Muslims there.

The Crusaders Against the Para-Military Forces

Now it should be pointed out that the Crusaders have met with unexpected resistance in Lebanon even with the entire Lebanese army at their disposal.

Despite the fact that the Crusaders' war machine is not facing an organized and regular forces, Pentagon has already begun preparing for the swift escape of US forces from Lebanon. Right now, there are lengthy debates in the US Congress and the Senate regarding Lebanon and a fairly powerful faction of US politicians are demanding the exit of US forces from Beirut, Lebanon.

AMNESTY REPORTS ON SECRET EXECUTIONS IN IRAN

LD281503 Kuwait KUNA in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] London, 28 September (KUNA)--Fresh evidence that political prisoners are being secretly executed in Iranian jails was revealed by the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International Wednesday.

The prison killings had been corroborated in extensive interviews with former prisoners who had been in jails in different parts of the country, Amnesty said.

The total number of executions in Iran since the 1979 revolution "must therefore, be considerably higher than the more than 5,000 officially announced so far," it added.

Amnesty said its interviews had also confirmed its fears that most prisoners were tortured and that in most cases defendants did not have fair trials.

In a letter to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, sent in August but only today made public, the organisation said it was ready to send a delegation to Iran to present its evidence on the executions to him.

It was clear from comparing prisoners' accounts and official announcements that many of the prison executions were not being publicly reported, Amnesty went on.

One former prisoner told the organisation that 497 political detainees had been executed behind block three of Tehran's Evin jail in a single night in July 1983 but that only 33 executions were later announced.

The victims had included teenagers and pregnant women, two groups of people whose execution was specifically prohibited in international law.

"Most of those executed, like almost all political prisoners in Iran, are believed to have been tortured," Amnesty said.

RAFSANJANI STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE OF SUNNI-SHI'ITE UNITY

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] TEHRAN (IRNA)--Majlis Speaker Hoj. Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Sunday afternoon at 7 o'clock left Bandar Abbas for the province of Kerman to look into the problems of the region.

He was warmly welcomed by the Friday prayer leader of Kerman and other provincial officials.

At Kerman Airport, speaking to the reporters, Majlis Speaker said that the aim of his trip to this province was to look into the difficulties of the people of Kerman and to pay a visit to his birthplace.

During his discussions with the officials, he emphasised on the extensive utilisation of the natural resources existing in the province and said these resources may play a vital role in boosting the country's economy.

He, however, said that he was happy to note that efforts are being made to utilise the natural resources of the province.

Rafsanjani who was earlier visiting the Hormozgan Province in the Persian Gulf, attended the special Eid-ul-Adha prayers on Saturday and delivered a speech at this congregational ceremony.

In a part of his speech, Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani stressed the necessity of people's presence in the scene and their support for the military forces in preserving the security of the southern marine region. He stated that the government should establish universities and colleges in the region to train the local forces.

He said that facilities should be provided for the island dwellers so that they would be able to launch on free but limited trade so that the changes for smuggling of goods would be eliminated.

Talking on the providing of security of Hormuz Strait and the Persian Gulf and the vital role of Bandar-e Abbas in affairs of the country's economy, the Majlis Speaker said that the people's needs should be met since they shared in the preservation of the security of the region.

Warning the enemies of the Islamic Revolution who tried to disturb the security of the region, Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani said that in such a case, the Hormuz Strait would be afflicted with a profound chaos.

He also gave guidelines to the Ministers of Health and Roads and Transportation who accompanied him for planning and implementing of the necessary measures.

Prior to the prayers, he attended a session participated by some local officials and investigated the shortages and problems of the region.

In another development, the Majlis Speaker inspected the ninth fighter base of the Air Force here Saturday and delivered a speech saying that the United States never thought that it would prepare the grounds for the training of pilots and aero technicians who would act against it one day.

In another part of his speech, Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani said that the Islamic Republic would attain its needs from any place deemed suitable but would never accept dependency.

The Majlis Speaker then inspected the under construction jetties of the Shahid Rajaie Port.

On Thursday evening a group of Sunni and Shia Ulama of the Hormuzgan Province met with Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani in which the Majlis Speaker said that the Islamic Republic was trying to remove disparities of deprived provinces.

The Sunni and Shia leaders of Friday prayers here, also stressed on the unity of the Shia and Sunni Moslems in that province adding that the people of the region were ready for offering any services to the Islamic Revolution.

In another meeting, Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani received members of the Councils of the Revolution's institutions of the province Thursday and after hearing reports on the function of the institutions and their needs and problems, the Majlis Speaker gave the necessary guidelines to the officials.

On Thursday morning, Hojjatoleslam Rafsanjani, Imam's representative at the Supreme Defence Council, attended in a marine maneuver held by "Zal" Destroyer and "Faramar" Fleet as well as two other logistics fleets which lasted for some hours.

Imam's representative who was on the deck of "Zal" destroyer talked with the Naval Forces commanders during the maneuver and afterwards praised the personnel of "Zal" Destroyer.

The Majlis Speaker left here for Kerman Sunday afternoon.

CSO: 4600/9

IRAN

IRNA COMMENTS ON PRESENCE OF FRENCH ADVISORS IN IRAQ

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] PARIS, (IRNA)--A total of 6,000 French military advisors are now in Iraq and are giving military training to the Ba'athist army, a French TV commentary said Friday night.

The commentator of the French TV, however, did not say how long the advisors have been in Iraq. The commentator also did not mention the recent defeat of Ba'athist forces in the war fronts.

The commentator said the delivery of Super Etendard plane to Iraq by France meant to block the way for advance of the Islamic Revolution, and - pointed out that it was the policy Mitterrand's government was following. Other objectives of the socialist government, the commentator said, was to keep the tottering regime of Saddam in power and also to curtail the Soviet influence in Baghdad.

The commentary was aired to mark the occasion of the delivery of Super Etendard planes to Iraq, but observers believe that such commentary was in fact a reaction to questions posed by the French people to the socialist government on the issue of French help to Saddam's regime.

The presence of of 6,000 French advisors in Iraq was never made public before and socialists government of France tries to give the impression that the delivery of Super Etendards is not a new step and that Franco-Iraqi cooperation has been going on for few years.

CSO: 4600/7

KHAMENE'I DISCUSSES DELIVERY OF FRENCH PLANES TO IRAQ

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA)--The delivery of Super Etendard planes to the Baathist regime of Iraq will not go unanswered and the ultimate destiny and the outcome of the war would be determined by faith of the Islamic combatants rather than by Super Etendards or other sophisticated military equipment, said President Seyyed Ali Khamenei in a meeting with the members of Islamic Republic Party, (IRP) of Hamadan Province here Thursday.

President Khamenei further said not only would not the Islamic Republic be intimidated by the threats of the superpowers or would halt its moves but it could readily counter each hostile measure of its enemies with crushing blows. Adding he said that those who intended to harm the Islamic Republic should rest assured that it would respond much faster than they might have thought.

In the arena of world politics, Khamenei added, Iran held a stable position and the world reckoned on and respected it.

In another part of his address, President Khamenei pointing to the treacherous politics of the past regime (ex-shah) in deviating the society towards corruption said that Iran was at present moving towards self-sufficiency and the long road ahead would be successfully traversed.

Commenting on the IRP, he quoted martyr Ayatollah Beheshti, as having said, "We are not fascinated by power but are devotees in the cause of serving people". Recalling this lofty example set by the founders of IRP, the President urged the audience to keep up the same spirit and maintain the high principles which inspired the party from the start.

Revolution, he said, was going through a difficult phase, a fact which should not be construed to mean that it could not advance any further. Instead, he stressed, the Revolution had reached a point where "no power on earth could stop it."

Concluding President Khamenei said that if any division arises between the government and the people then all the achievements would be spoiled, and that the enemy would never leave the scene. The Islamic nation should stay alert and never forget the wicked moves of the enemy.

PROJECTS FOR PAKISTAN-ARAB VENTURES IDENTIFIED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 12

[Text] The two-day conference on investment opportunities in Pakistan ended in Karachi on Monday by identifying 18 projects for possible joint ventures between Pakistan and Arab investors.

Briefing newsmen after the conference, Mr Yusuf Zia, President of the FPCC&I, declared it as "successful" with all the foreign participants serious to invest their money in Pakistan.

Mr Zia said two projects out of the 18 had been given to the Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan for preparation of feasibility studies as the foreign and Pakistan investors were "serious to start off immediately".

He said most of the Arab entrepreneurs who attended the conference had shown interest in taking part in equity and establishment of joint ventures in four main fields: food and agriculture, engineering goods, automobile sector and chemicals.

He clarified that in such a short time projects could not be finalised but the talks between businessmen had shown that prospects for the future were bright.

He was hopeful that all the 18 projects identified would be finalised in due course.

Speaking on the occasion, several Arab delegates, including Mr Ahmed Khalifa al-Jaseem of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Mr Jamal M. Al-

Ghurair of a Dubai petro-chemicals firm, thanked the Pakistan Government and the organisers of the conference on providing them an opportunity to discuss investment projects in Pakistan.

Mr Ghurair emphasised that the Government of Pakistan must cut short the long period required for sanctioning a project, and the entire operation should be operated by one authority. At the moment, he said, one had to seek one sanction after another and at least a year was wasted before a project could finally be launched.

Earlier addressing the concluding session of the conference, Federal Secretary for Industries Iqbal Saeed stressed the need for multinational cooperation between Pakistan, Arab and developed countries to launch joint ventures which might prove beneficial for all parties.

He cited a number of such examples and disclosed that China had agreed to one such proposal by Pakistan which envisaged production of heavy parts of machinery within Pakistan and import of sophisticated parts and technology from China with finances from Arab countries.

He said such trilateral projects could also be taken up in other fields such as exploitation of chromite deposits in Pakistan and making its value-added products in Gulf countries where energy costs were low.

Mr Iqbal Saeed said Pakistan was in a position to manufacture up to 70 per cent of parts of any machinery, and this capacity could be utilised in many joint ventures.

He said weaving of cloth was also one sector in which joint ventures would be welcome while others included animal feed, leather goods, veneer.

He said the Government of Pakistan had been following a policy of encouraging the private sector, and several hundred of those operating units had been returned to their owners which had been nationalised by the previous Government.

Mr Habib Khoudja, representative of the UNIDO, told the briefing session that the IACP would be looking after the necessary follow-up to the projects which had been identified in the conference for possible cooperation.

He expressed satisfaction that the conference had achieved its purpose of bringing together foreign investors and Pakistan entrepreneurs, and said UNIDO would play its due role in providing necessary advisory and other services to promote investments.

The participants of the conference later in the evening visited the display centre of the Export Promotion Bureau where most of the Pakistan export goods are exhibited.

FOODGRAIN SMUGGLING SAID TO BE INCREASING

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Shaheen Sehba]

[Text] Smuggling of foodgrains, including wheat, rapeseeds, cottonseeds and even edible oil, from Pakistan is on the increase and even top Government officials now admit it is so.

Federal Industries Secretary told a conference yesterday that a "good part of wheat, rapeseeds, cottonseed goes over the border".

Speaking to Arab and Pakistan investors gathered for the two-day conference sponsored by FPCC&I he cited figures to demonstrate the gap between local consumption and availability of these commodities.

Despite a 5 per cent growth in consumption of other commodities, a growth rate of 11 per cent had been registered in consumption of edible oil, which showed that it was going across the border, he explained.

Business sources confirmed that while the rate of vegetable ghee in Pakistan was slightly over Rs. 10 a kilogram, it was about Rs. 18 per kilo in India which was a major incentive for smuggling of the commodity through a long border spreading over 1,600 miles.

The Federal Secretary made these remarks while emphasising

that Pakistan was not only self-sufficient in its own food requirements but was also supplying food to needy neighbours.

This, he explained, meant that food industries in Pakistan could be set up on a large scale to meet the requirements of countries which were deficit in food.

According to one business expert, if Pakistan was catering for such a large quantity of Indian edible oil needs, as indicated by the Secretary, then it meant a vast amount of our foreign exchange was being lost as Pakistan imported most of its edible oil.

CSO: 4600/19

ARAB FIRM PLANS FERTILIZER PLANT

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 11

[Text]

A leading firm of Arab investors will set up a 1000-ton per day capacity diammonia phosphate (DAP) fertiliser factory in Thatta district as a joint venture, informed sources said here on Monday.

The Federal Government is understood to have sanctioned to Dubai-based Al-Ghurair group of companies the 180 million dollars project, which will be the largest private sector project in Pakistan. When completed in about three years, the plant would help Pakistan come closer to achieving self-sufficiency in the production of DAP fertiliser, now in great demand among the farmers of Sind and south Punjab.

Pakistan is already self-sufficient in the production of Urea fertiliser, but the bulk of diammonia phosphate has to be imported.

Two more plants for manufacturing DAP fertiliser have been sanctioned by the Government this year. The second will also be located in Thatta, while the third will be set up at some other place in Sind.

The Al-Ghurair joint venture will offer 49 per cent of its 58 million dollars (in Pakistani currency) equity to the public in this country. The foreign components of the plant and machinery will cost about 92 million U.S. dollars.

Al-Ghurair sources said that efforts would be made to buy as much of the locally-manufactured machinery and components for the plant as possible.

The joint venture will be run by

the Dubai-based Al-Ghurair Pak-Arab Chemical and Fertiliser Corporation, which is also registered in Pakistan.

The diammonia phosphate plant will produce fertiliser by the twin process of making sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. The basic ingredient rock phosphate would have to be imported as it was not available in required quality and quantity in this country, sources said.

The Al-Ghurair group has already set up a tractor plant in Lahore as a joint venture with Yugoslavia and some Pakistani partners. This plant has already gone into production.

The Al-Ghurair investors, who are attending the current Islamic Investors Conference in Karachi, are also actively studying the prospects of investment in the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) near Karachi, sources added.

A spokesman of the group said that their delegation was inspired by the inaugural address speech of President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq at the Conference on Sunday. He also praised the projections made about the Export Processing Zone.

The Bank of Oman, owned by the Al-Ghurair group, has already opened branches in Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar.

The group is also exploring the possibilities of investing in the mining sector in Baluchistan, particularly in the field of granite, onyx and copper, sources said.—APP

EXILED LEADER'S CONTACT WITH GANDHI SLATED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept 26: A cross-section of the people strongly reacted against the reported plan of Jam Sadiq Ali, a London-based, self-exiled leader of defunct Pakistan People's Party to present a memorandum to Indian Prime Minister encouraging her to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

Mr. Mahmud Ahmed Minto, member Majlis-i-Shoora said Jam Sadiq, who is involved in many crimes should not dare to do this heinous business. "The nation knows the bloody role he played during the previous regime," he added.

Ch. Riaz Akhtar, another member of Majlis-i-Shoora said that Jam Sadiq and other such so-called leaders should not speak against the country sitting abroad. He said leaders of defunct PPP ruined democracy, and all human values during their regime. They have no right to present themselves as champions of democracy, he added.

Some local social, literary and traders' associations also expressed their anger and resentment against Jam Sadiq's reported plan. They said it damaged the Pakistan image abroad. They said it showed that some foreign countries were backing them to create disturbances in Pakistan.

Mr Zain Noorani, member of the Majlis-i-Shoora, in a statement in

Karachi said that after becoming the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had been misusing this office in her efforts to establish hegemony of India over her neighbours.

He made it clear to the Indian Premier, as well as to those who propose to send her a memorandum, that as far as Pakistan was concerned, the people of this country would never allow her game to come true.

"As far as those who have abandoned their homeland and are again adopting unpatriotic attitude, I can only say that traitors will always remain traitors and no sane person, either in Pakistan or abroad, can give any credence to their statements and memorandum," he said.

Begum Sarwari Irfanullah, a leader of the Pakistan Movement, expressed her deep shock over the plan. She said that the news had sent a wave of anger and indignation among the patriotic people of Pakistan.

Begum Irfanullah said that the people of Pakistan valued her freedom and sovereignty and would never allow any foreign country to interfere in her internal affairs.

She said that leaders in self-exile are hatching plans after plans to harm the interests of Pakistan. But, she asserted, that the people would foil all evil designs of the inimical forces.—APP

NOORANI SPELLS OUT TERMS FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]

Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, President of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP) said yesterday that he had held negotiations with the two Federal Ministers and a senior official on political issues keeping in view the "very grave situation" in Sind.

He said he had made his approach more flexible as he wanted to prevent "further bloodshed" and in the bid to reverse the present trend, particularly in Sind.

He said many innocent people had lost their lives demanding restoration of democracy, and added that he had kept all options open for reaching an amicable settlement of all controversial political issues.

The JUP chief was addressing a meeting at the Karachi Press Club held by the APNEC and KUJ (Barna Group) to register protest against curbs on the freedom of expression and the Press, and to offer Fateha for those killed in the movement.

Maulana Noorani led the Fateha for the departed souls.

Explaining his stand on the recent negotiations, he said he had made those talks conditional and had insisted that it should be "official", with a proper agenda. Giving details, he said he demanded general election before 1983 was out, lifting of Martial Law, transfer of power to elected representatives, and restoration of the unanimously approved Constitution of 1973.

If the Government could hold the Local Bodies polls why could it not hold general election, this year, he asked and suggested that elections for National and Provincial As-

semblies be held the same day to save unnecessary expenses.

On the question of balancing the power between Prime Minister and President, Maulana Noorani said the Parliament, particularly the Constitution Committee of which he was also a member, had taken into considerations the misuse of presidential powers by Gen Iskander Mirza, Gen Ayub Khan and Mr Ghulam Mohammad. The role of President was consequently restricted. This was according to the demand put forward by representatives of smaller federating units to enable elected Chief Ministers and Provincial Assemblies to function in a democratic atmosphere, he added.

Maulana Noorani revealed that the former Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and the People's Party Government had concluded an agreement on July 4, 1977, according to which general election was scheduled to be held on Oct 18, 1977.

The agreement was to be signed the next day (July 5), but country was placed under Martial Law.

He paid tributes to those who sacrificed their lives for their democratic rights. He said the people of Sind were peace loving, but they, too, had now to struggle for their democratic rights.

He refuted the charge that there were subversive activities in Sind.

He said he supported the struggle of the people in the province and called upon the people particularly Karachites, to express their solidarity with them.

Replying to another question, Maulana Noorani said he was holding the negotiations because of the "very grave situation" and that any understanding would be subject to approval of "other colleagues in

other political parties, most of them now in jails."

Earlier, Mr Minhaj Barna, Chairman of the All-Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confederation (APNEC), in his speech, criticised the dismissal of 10 senior journalists for signing a statement supporting the struggle of the people of Sind.

He said the past and present Governments had set up about 125 commissions and committees to prepare reports on different events and problems, and only five of them were published. The rest were kept secret from the people and the Press. He demanded that all those reports be published.

He deplored the increasing curbs on the freedom of the Press and criticised the imposition of pre-censorship on three newspapers and the system of "Press advice." He demanded lifting of all restrictions on newspapers.

Mr Abdul Qudus Sheikh, President of the KUJ (Barna group); Mr Abdul Hameed Chapra, President of the Karachi Press Club; Mr Sultan Ahmed, a senior journalist; Mr S P Lodi, Secretary, the Coordination Committee of 12 trade union federations; Mr Mustafa Lakhani, General Secretary, Karachi Bar Association; and Mr S G M. Badrudin, former Editor-in-Chief, "Musawat", Lahore, also spoke on the occasion.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution criticising pre-censorship on "Amn", "Ibrat" and "Mehran", dismissal of 10 senior journalists from the Government-controlled newspapers and demanded lifting of Martial Law, curbs on newspapers, and restoration of fundamental rights.

A message, purported to have been sent by Begum Nusrat Bhutto, was also read out at the meeting.

MINISTER, JUP LEADER HOLD TALKS

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]

LAHORE, Sept 26: Federal Information Minister Raja Zafarul haq today had a 90-minute meeting with Maulana Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi, the Secretary-General of the defunct JUP, to explore the possibilities of a dialogue between the Government and political parties.

During the parleys Maulana Niazi is reported to have told the Minister that his party was willing to talk to the Government to find out a solution to the national issues on the basis of its five-point programme.

The Jamiat was open to conviction and would be ready to amend or modify any of the demands if the rulers could convince it that such a modification would be in the larger interest of the country and could possibly end the present impasse, the Maulana said.

He also told the Information Minister if the Government showed its willingness to discuss the problems and issue an invitation in this regard, the Jamiat would agree to

defer its plan to launch a movement from Oct 1.

The JUP leader also suggested if the military Government did not feel inclined to talk to the leaders of various parties at a time, it could meet them separately and could later have a conference of the parties to arrive at a consensus on agreed points.

Maulana Niazi said the President should have "heart-to-heart talks" with political leaders if he was sincerely interested in a solution. He said Raja Zafarul Haq would now communicate whether the Government was interested in a dialogue.

Maulana Niazi's meeting with the Minister can be described as a follow-up to similar discussions Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada had with Jamiat chief Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani at Karachi. Although these informal meetings can at best be characterised as semi-official, these are fairly important in the sense that they could enable the two parties to decide whether a dialogue would be meaningful.

CSO: 4600/19

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION--Lahore, Sept 26: A high-level trade survey mission from Australia will visit Pakistan in November this year, it is officially learnt. According to details, during its stay in Pakistan the mission will tour all the important trading, industrial and agricultural centres and hold in-depth meetings with the local entrepreneurs and producers. After survey mission is completed, a multi-purpose trade and industry protocol is expected to be signed between the two countries. At present, an official trade delegation from Pakistan is visiting Australia, which has held several meetings with the officials and members of business community in that country. The Pakistan delegation is being lead by President of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Mohsin Raza Bukhari. Members of delegation have secured multi-million rupees export orders from Australia for Pakistan, and before leaving for home the delegation will visit Singapore and Bangkok for the marketing of Pakistani goods. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 83 p 12]

JATOI'S MEETING WITH ABBASI--President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq disclosed in Karachi last night that the Government was in touch with Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a leader of the defunct PPP, one year back. "Two months back, Mr Jatoi met the Governor of Sind, Lt-Gen. S. M. Abbasi", the President further said while answering a newsmen's question whether the Government intended to start negotiations with political parties, including the defunct PPP. [as published] Asked to comment on the reported decision of the defunct JUP to launch a movement from Oct 1 if its demands were not accepted, the President said: "I have great regards for the JUP chief, Maulana Noorani. I hope the JUP would resort to peaceful means."--PPI. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Sep 83 p 4]

CALL FOR LIFTING MARTIAL LAW--The notables of Karachi have called for lifting of Martial Law, revival of the 1973 Constitution, holding of elections and transfer of power to the representatives of people within six months. The notables met yesterday at the residence of Mr Nasim Farooqui, advocate, at the invitation of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP). The meeting expressed its solidarity with the people of Sind and decided to send delegations from Karachi to different parts of the province affected by the current movement. The meeting, in a strongly-worded resolution, deplored the charge that the movement in Sind was regional. It was decided that another meeting would be held to discuss various national issues. The meeting

started at 7.30 p.m. and continued till 11 p.m. It was attended by Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, Allama Aqeel Turabi, Mr Mehmudul Haq Usmani, Mr Minhaj Barna, Mr Abdul Hameed Chapra, Mr Kamal Azfar, Mr A. M. Qureshi, Mirza Jawad Baig, Shah Faridul Haq, Sufi Ayaz Khan, Mr Abdul Samad (General Secretary, Karachi High Court Bar Association), Dr Abdul Wadood, Mr Saghir Jafri and Qazi Mehruz and others. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 24 Sep 83 p 4]

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